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VOL XXV No. 229 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Assembly Indicts Govt.'s Sugar Policy

European Member's Lead To Opposition

NO RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION

Brighter Prospects Assured Under Congress Govts.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, September 27.

European member, Mr. Ramsay Scott enjoyed the unique distinction to-day of leading the whole body of Congress Party and the other elected Indian non-official—with the exception of a few democrats like Mr. Yaminkhan, Sir M. Yakub and Dr. Ziauddin—into the Opposition lobby and voting down Government's motion for ratification of Sugar Convention by 66 votes against 52 in the Assembly.

STRIKING UNANIMITY

The debate in the afternoon showed a striking unanimity of opinion on the main issue raised by Mr. Ramsay Scott's amendment. Even Sir Leslie Hudson, leader of the European Group though he was not prepared to go as far as his partyman Mr. Ramsay Scott, preferred that the "door should have been kept open" in the Sugar Agreement.

Mr. Dow's Defence

Mr. Dow's defence for not consulting the Assembly or the Industry was that it was only a conference of Governments for getting Governments agree upon a line to improve the general position of the world market. He saw no reason why the United Kingdom should grant colonial preferential rate to Indian sugar nor held out the hope of the "slightest possibility" of its being granted. "So long as you negotiate" interjected Mr. Desai.

This point was taken up by Sir Sultan Ahmed also in his reply to the debate. He agreed that if the United Kingdom was prepared to grant Colonial Preference to Indian sugar, it might stimulate Indian exports but he asked "what is 'quid pro quo' which you can give to the U. K.?"

Congress M.L.As' Retort

Congress members retorted "they have the whole of India." "What's 'quid pro quo' for this convention"?

UNDER CONGRESS GOVT.

Speakers to-day among whom were Messrs. Avinasilingam, Gadgil, Seth Govindas and Doctor Banerji stressed the national importance of Sugar industry which was supporting two crores of sugarcane growers. They felt confident that as a result of efforts of Congress Governments in the provinces, the cost of production would come down and India would soon be able to export sugar. Their appeal to the Government was for a substantial help to organise the industry.

(Detailed Proceedings On Page 8).

World Reaction To Japanese Aggression

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Indignation at Japanese bombings reflected in Press comments, pulpit utterances and letters to newspapers and signs of demand for boycott of Japanese goods begin to be visible.

Sir Francis Aucland in a letter to the "Times" urges that the British Empire, United States and the Netherlands with whom over three-quarters of the Japanese total trade is conducted, to co-operate and stop the massacres.

The "News Chronicle" reports the formation of private organisation to boycott Japanese goods.

APPEAL TO POWERS.

The "Manchester Guardian" quotes The Hague Air War Rules of 1923 showing that contrary to the claim of Japanese Naval attache in Shanghai they expressly forbid the bombing where military points and non-combatant residents intermingled. The paper urges Powers to unite and make more serious protest.

A Washington cable states:

In various parts of the country movements have begun to boycott the Japanese goods and embargo on Japanese imports.—Reuter.

Sir Maurice Gwyer (right) the Chief Judge of the Federal Court of India, arrived in Bombay by s.s. Stranaver on Sunday. He is seen with Col. O. G. Edwards, Hon. A.D.C. to the Viceroy.

Feng Yu-Hsiang who has been appointed the C.-in-C. of troops in North China.

APPEAL TO LEAGUE

A Geneva cable states:

The Committee of 23 on the Sino-Japanese conflict met this evening and is expected to pass a resolution protesting against the bombardment on open towns. An appeal to the League against the Japanese invasion in China was made by Mr. Wellington Koo before the Committee.

Lord Cranborne said:—Words could not express the feeling of horror with which the news of air raids in China is received in the whole of the civilised world. He expressed the hope that the Committee of 23 would condemn such practices in no uncertain terms.—Reuter.

Indian Traders Ruined By Japanese Raids

BATCH OF REFUGEES FROM SHANGHAI ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

Indian refugees who arrived here from Shanghai to-day consisted of women and children barring 60 men.

Three other batches, it is understood, will shortly be sent to India.

Sardar Bhagwan Singh, who was a Municipal Inspector in Shanghai, expressed his admiration for the courage and heroism of the Chinese men and women in an interview to the "United Press." Chinese soldiers, he said, would remain concealed throughout day in trenches and at night with bombs and their short swords would surprise the enemy. Women in China had not lagged behind. Society women, school teachers and girls made themselves very useful as nurses.

He added, however, that the Chinese suffered from their lack of men-of-war.

In conclusion Mr. Singh stated that many Indian traders had been ruined by Japanese raids.—United Press.

Refugees Sent To Their Destinations

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

Of the 787 refugees who arrived here from Shanghai by the "Elephanta," a majority were Punjabi women and children, who were sent to their respective destinations in the Punjab by special trains this afternoon.

Only one Bengali passenger (not three as rumoured) was taken into custody by the police as the former is suspected to be a terrorist.—A.P.

Pandemonium At Students' Meeting

EXCHANGE OF BLOWS WITH COLLEGE AUTHORITIES

Sensational Sequel To National Flag Hoisting

AMRITSAR, Sept. 27.

Pandemonium prevailed, ugly scenes were witnessed and lathis and 'kirpans' were flourished at a public meeting at Jallianvalabagh to-night, held under the auspices of the Students' Union in order to protest against the Khalsa College management for the removal of five professors.

While speeches were in progress, some supporters of the Management interrupted with questions, some protesting against the language used by a speaker and contradicting allegations that students who had hoisted a national flag in the college in the morning had been beaten by the supporters of the management.

Hot arguments ensued, leading to an exchange of blows and minor skirmishes in several quarters. A political worker's arm was injured. The police soon arrived on the spot and restored order.

Three persons were injured and were treated in the civil hospital. Important developments in the Khalsa College situation are expected.—A P.

AGGRESSOR'S ACCOMPLICE

Delvayo's Charge Against League And Attack On 'Non-Intervention'

GENEVA, Sept. 27.

The most violent of the speeches ever delivered before the League was made by Mr. Delvayo attacking the system of non-Intervention. He reviewed the Italian and German intervention and quoted the speeches of Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini to prove the existence of aggression.

He said:—If the hopes that the League might become a defender of peace are doomed to disappointment, if the League cannot give the victim of aggression a help it ought to under Covenant, then let us at least spare the League the indignity of being made an accomplice of the aggressor. Those who pride themselves on the art of crawling out from ticklish situations have to deal with an aggressor who rubs their nose in the crime he has perpetrated.

After the speech, the Assembly adjourned to give the delegates an opportunity to consider the situation.—Reuter.

JAVA ROCKED

BATAVIA Sept. 27.

The Central Eastern Java was rocked with severe Earthquake.

Considerable damage to property has been done in Djokjakarta and other places.

Only three casualties are reported namely two killed and one seriously injured.—Reuter's Special

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 27.

Dr. Narbadaprasad, Civil Surgeon, examined Gandhiji at Shegaon to-day, and found the blood pressure to be within normal limit, but pulse rather slow. Gandhiji feels more energetic, but not his normal self.

The doctor advises him to avoid strenuous mental or physical work, and not to grant any interviews, till the pulse rate comes to normal.—A. P.

SARDAR FOR BARDOLI

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here this morning from Rajkot He is leaving for Bardoli to-night.—A.P.

Mr. KHER FOR SIMLA

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay presides over the meeting of the Vernacular Education Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board. He arrives here on September 28 and leaves on September 30.—United Press.

Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government and Miscellaneous, will leave Poona, on Tuesday, 28th for Barsi and return to Poona on Wednesday. (29th)

BOMBAY FLIERS AT BAGHDAD

BAGHDAD. Sept. 27.

The Bombay Flying Club flight has arrived here and is leaving for Bushire at dawn on Wednesday.

Ft. Lt. Simpson is joining the flight at Karachi.—Reuter's Special.

MISSING YACHT TRACED?

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The mystery of the "Endeavour-First" ended by dramatic radio from Captain Alcock of Newcastle Tanker "Cheyenne" stating that he found the yacht 260 miles south-west of "Fastnet" is now confirmed by Lloyds where the famous little bell which rung last week when an incorrect report regarding the yacht was published was rung a second time amid the applause of members.

There is great rejoicing in the little Essex village. Tollesbury to which the skipper and the six crew of "Endeavour" belong.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MUSSOLINI IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

After a triumphal journey from Essen, Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini arrived in Berlin simultaneously. After shaking hands with the Duce Herr Hitler presented the members of the Cabinet to Sgr. Mussolini. Subsequently both Dictators took salute of troops drawn up outside the station.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL FOR FRONTIER IN OCTOBER?

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

It is understood Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is visiting the Frontier in October next.—United Press.

AMNESTY TO KASHMIR POLITICALS

SRINAGAR, September 27.

A message of H. H. The Maharajah was read by the Premier in the Assembly to-day granting General Amnesty to all Political prisoners of the Jammu agitation and the Srinagar Muslim agitation during the Maharajah's absence.

The message was received by the members of the Assembly with joy.

A resolution was passed thanking the Maharajah.—A. P. I.

VASI REDDI RELEASED

Kottapattam Raid Echo

GUNTUR, Sept. 27.

The Madras Government has directed the unconditional release of Mr. Vasi Reddi Sivalinga Prasad, Publicity Officer, Kottapattam Summer School, who was convicted by a Joint Magistrate, Ongole, under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.

The Sessions Judge, Guntur, it will be recalled, recently confirmed the conviction on appeal. The order of release was received today by the Sessions Judge.—United Press.

STUDENTS TERMS FOR PEACE

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

With the intervention of the President of the Managing Committee of the Dayanand Ayurvedic College, a compromise between the students of the College who have been on strike and the Managing Committee is in sight.

On the assurance of the President that their demands would be considered favourably, the students withdrew picketing from the College gates this afternoon.

The students have demanded that a Committee of Enquiry should be appointed consisting of six members, of whom three would be nominated by the strikers; that there should be no victimisation; and that the rustication orders passed against five students should be withdrawn.—A. P.

BABA KHARAK SINGH SENT TO JAIL

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

Baba Kharak Singh, a prominent Sikh leader was convicted to-day by the Additional Magistrate, Hoshiarpur and sentenced to one years rigorous imprisonment, under section 124—A. for a speech made at Hoshiarpur against Lahore Abattoir scheme. 5000 people had collected at the courtyard and made demonstration.

Baba after conviction while being escorted to jail addressed the crowd, exhorting them to remain non-violent and fight for the independence of the country.

The public was excluded from admission to the court room.—United Press.

FROM ANDAMANS TO HAZARIBAGH JAIL

PATNA, Sept. 27.

Sixteen Bihar prisoners who have been repatriated from the Andamans are understood to have been lodged at Hazaribagh Jail, and are expected to be placed in B. Class.—A.P.

Anglo-Franco-Italian Talks Open

PARIS, Sept. 27.

The triangular talks between Britain, France and Italy to secure the Italian participation to the Nyon Agreements opened here in the afternoon in strict privacy.—Reuter.

REPATRIATION DECIDED UPON

Bengal Govt. And Andamans Politicals

CALCUTTA, September 27.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal have decided to repatriate the Political prisoners now in Andamans.

The Associated Press understands that out of the 15 Bengali prisoners detained under Regulation III of 1818 outside Bengal, 6 have been brought back to Bengal and lodged in Hizli new jail. These include those who were detained in different jails in Madras. A. P.

ROUND-UP OF ARAB NOTABLES

Intense Police Activity In Jerusalem: Br. Troops For Nazareth

JERUSALEM, Sept. 27.

Hitherto 108 arrests have been made including many Arab notables in connection with yesterday's assassinations.

There is considerable apprehension among Arabs in Nazareth in regard to the measures Government are taking. More arrests are expected.

There is intense police activity. The majority of shops are closed. A detachment of British troops has arrived in Nazareth, police-dogs have lost trail of murderers. The Muslim cemetery is closed in the scene of crimes.—Reuter.

Laid Up Leader Gagged And Interned

AMRITSAR, September 27.

Sardar Isharsingh Majhail, a prominent Akali Leader and General Secretary of the Shiromani Akali Dal, who is lying in the Gururamdas hospital, suffering from appendicitis since September 8, has been served with a restraint notice under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, interning him in the municipal limits of Amritsar City for one year, and further prohibiting his joining any meeting or procession, participating in political movement through speeches and writings, and making communication to newspapers without the permission of the District Magistrate on grounds of belief that he has acted, is about to act, or is acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety and peace in furtherance of some movement.

Akali leaders expect orders on other leaders.—A. P.

MUSSOLINI AND HITLER LEAVE FOR BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

Sgr. Mussolini and Herr Hitler left for Berlin from Essen.

The Krupps works refused to give any information as to what Signor Mussolini saw

It is officially estimated that 750,000 people along the route from the Krupps Works to station cheered the dictators.—Reuter's Special.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted B. Com & G.D.A., for Business Firm. Apply Box No. 9119 "Bombay Chronicle."

Learn Book-keeping for Rupees Twenty-five, Shorthand twelve, Typewriting eight. Books free. Learn also Hindi, Urdu and Gujarati. Apply:—A. M. Mehta, Principal, Shri Radhamukund Institute, Khatauwadi, between Majestic Central Cinema, Girgaon. (9098)

Wanted—A Veterinary Graduate to work as Inspector in Ahmednagar (Bom. P) S. P. C. A. on a monthly salary of Rs. 50. The post is non-pensionable and without provident fund. Apply to U/S before 1st October 1937. Hon. Sec. S. P. C. A., Ahmednagar. (9109)

43. SITUATION WANTED

Experienced lady desires situation; part or whole time; anywhere. Apply Box No. 9125 "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let two Big rooms Bath Room and Kitchen. Airy Place. Apply Dr. Doongajee Alexandra Terrace Opp. Byculla Station. (9124)

To let at "Jer Building", Queen's Road, opp. Charni Road Station, 3rd and 4th floors. All rooms open to sea view. Apply F. J. Bhugvager c/o Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Dalal Street, Fort Bombay. 'Phone No. 27004. (9084)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Wanted Students for Radio Engineering Course, starting 1st October. Best instructions—Best results. Hundreds have completed by now. Refer New Prospectus Register immediately. Radio Electric. P. B. 3587, Bombay. 4. (6393)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Influential Agents to sell 6 per cent cumulative preference shares of a well-established going concern dealing in wholesale tea business. Apply Box No. 9093, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted first class firms or individuals as Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency for a well established Insurance Co. (Government Security nearly 2 lacs). Reliable parties will be appointed for part or whole of the areas, with pucca agreements. Apply stating experience, financial security, and area of work required to Box No. 6882, "Bombay Chronicle."

346. INVESTMENTS

Wanted persons investing minimum one thousand rupees. Profitable proposition. Substantial return guaranteed. Post Box 25, Sholapur. (9045)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Wanted Property or big plot maximum 500 sq. yds. about Dadar, Mahim, Matunga, Bandra. State lowest cost to Box No. 9121, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
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3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

DHANRAJ MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The SHARE-HOLDERS of DHANRAJ MILLS, LIMITED, particularly the following residing outside British India:—

RAJA DHANRAJGIRJI RAJA NARSINGIRJI, Gyan Baug, Hyderabad (Deccan), SUDAN GOPALRAI DIVETIA, Esqr., Gyan Baug, Hyderabad (Deccan), VAMAN R. NA . Esqr., Begumpet. N. S. Railway, GIRDHARLAL D. PARIKH, Esqr., Palace Road, Baroda.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Dhanraj Mills Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at the Mill premises, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 21st day of October, 1937, at 5 p.m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:

(a) That the draft of an Agreement between the Company of the one part and Dhanrajgir Raja Narsingirji of the other part whereby in consideration of the said Dhanrajgir Raja Narsingirji agreeing at the request of the Company to give up the Managing Agency of the Company and his rights under the Managing Agency Agreement dated the 13th day of July, 1935, the Company is agreeing to pay to the said Dhanrajgir Raja Narsingirji the remuneration allowances etc. therein mentioned and for the period also therein mentioned which draft is now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purpose of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

That article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by suffixing thereto the following clause at the end thereof:—

"And any Preference Shares may be issued on the terms that they are or at the option of the Company are liable to be redeemed."

Dated this 25th day of September, 1937

By Order of the Board
RAMGOPAL GANPATRAI,
Managing Agents.

NOTE:—Copy of the above draft Agreement will be available for inspection by the shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours from the 11th day of October, 1937, uptill the date of the Meeting.

6914

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
INSOLVENCY No. 416 of 1937.

Re: ARDESHIR BOMONJI SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....
..... An Adjudged Insolvent

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th November, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

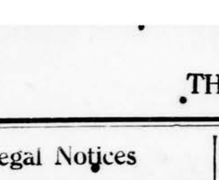
Dated this 27th day of September, 1937.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Insolvency Registrar.
6909

NEW EMPIRE

Daily 4, 6-30, and 10 p.m.

SHE LOVED AS ALL WOMEN DREAM OF LOVING, BUT AS FEW DARE!



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A Trafalgar Film (Cert. A)

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And the bombing of
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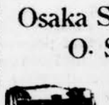

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Steamer		Arrival	Departure
Havana Maru		26th Sept.	29th Sept.
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Taijin	"	23rd	8th Nov.
Italy	"	27th	....
Celebes	"	8th Nov	23rd Nov.
London	"	3rd	8th Dec.

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Our Cochin State Letter

IRRIGATION IN COCHIN

Dewan On Expanding Department's Work

(From Our Own Correspondent)
ERNAKULAM: September 25.

The Resident, Madras States, in a recent communication to the Government of Cochin stated that the Government of India have under consideration the question of measures to be adopted at the various major Sea Ports in India for the adequate control of Stegomyia mosquito.

An important announcement on the various schemes which are under considerations of the Government of Cochin was made last evening by Sir Shanmukham, the Dewan of Cochin at Chittoor (Cochin) in an address to the citizens of the place. He said that in regard to irrigation a great deal more had to be done by way of deepening and repairing tanks and cannals. As far as communications were concerned he said the State compared very favourably with any other place in India but they should not stop here. To him it seemed that there was lack of co-ordinated effort to bring the various schemes of rural communications into a central one.

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan, the Madras Minister will visit Cochin in the second week of October, 1937.

The Alleppy Municipal Council at a recent meeting resolved that smoking Copra should not be permitted without special permission and that the Health Officer be asked to submit a report on the precautionary measures that should be adopted for smoking Copra

Elaborate arrangements are being made to celebrate in Travancore the anniversary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh in the light of the decision of the Central Board of the Sangh at Delhi for nine days commencing from September 24. The celebration will conclude in Travancore as in other places on October 2, the birthday of Gandhiji and the date on which the Poona Pact was signed.

It is understood that the Cochin Franchise Committee have drawn up the outline of their report the draft of which will be published in the course of this month The report will be submitted to the Government. There will be a substantial widening of the electorate according to the committee's conclusions, for it is learnt the committee will recommend the enfranchisement of any one who pays any kind of tax and of those possessing the qualification of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination.

In view of the lack of enthusiasm in the project on the parts of the Governments of Mysore and Madras for constructing a Palace of Arts and Crafts, it was resolved by the Harbour Advisory Committee that fresh designs be got and the expenditure be equally divided between the Government of Cochin and Travancore

ANNUAL SESSION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

Date Changed To October 15 And 17

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

Dates for the 25th annual session of the All-India Muslim League, to be held at Lucknow under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, have been officially announced as 15th to 17th October.

The Assistant Secretary of the League in his circular letter emphasises that in view of the critical situation in the country and the great constitutional changes, the forthcoming session of the League has an importance all its own, and urges each member not to miss the opportunity of participating in it

The session will be preceded by a meeting of the Council of the League on the evening of October 14 in the office of the Reception Committee at Lucknow A heavy agenda has been issued for the meeting, including compilation of a detailed programme for the sittings of the League, framing of draft resolution for the consideration of the Subjects Committee, consideration of the steps that may be taken for the revival of district and provincial branches of the League, and consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to suggest changes in the constitution and rules of the League.—A. P.

The Secretary of the Bulandshahr District Congress Committee informs that about 10,000 persons have been enrolled so far in the district as primary Congress members. Further enrolling is proceeding.

A Western Command order announces that all British Service Officers on leave from India and Burma appearing for examination in great Britain will work on British War Establishments.

Our Broach Letter

CHIEF JUSTICE TO VISIT BROACH

Congressmen To Contest Coming Election

(From Our Correspondent)
CHUNARWADA Broach:
September 25.

Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice, High Court of Bombay, is visiting Broach in the middle of October. A meeting of the local Bar Association was held yesterday at 3 p.m. to make arrangements for giving him a fitting reception

It was unanimously resolved that an address, ventilating the grievances of the local Bar, be presented to him. A Committee was appointed to draft the address accordingly.

A proposal to give a Garden Party to Sir Beaumont was deferred pending the preparation and sanction of the address.

FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION

To-day was the last day for filing nominations for election to the Broach Borough Municipality to be held on 11th October. Nearly 70 candidates are contesting 24 seats. Many leading Congressmen are contesting the election. A keen contest is expected to take place in all the wards.

CINEMA SHOW IN AID OF HOME FOR DESTITUTES

The first of the series of functions to be held in aid of the Home for Destitute Children at Matunga took place at the Capitol on Sunday morning.

It may be recalled that the Home is run by the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India for the last twenty years. It celebrates its twenty-first anniversary this year and the Celebration Committee has organised many interesting and attractive functions to collect an endowment fund for the Home where all destitute children are so well taken care of.

The Celebration Committee expresses its gratitude to the proprietors of Messrs. Globe Theatres Lt., for very kindly lending the Capitol on Sunday morning. The Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer film, the coloured cartoons and the Coronation film were shown by the kind courtesy of Mr. Roland-Jones, the United Artists and the 20th Century-Fox. The Society is indebted to these gentlemen for giving such a generous and kind-hearted support to make this show a very great success

SARDAR CONDEMNS KATHIAWAR POLITICS

RAJKOT, Sept. 27.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was accorded a rousing reception on his arrival here from Ahmedabad.

After the flag salutation ceremony Sardar Patel addressed a public meeting He condemned Kathiawar politics and exhorted youths to sink their differences and strengthen the Congress.

Office bearers for the Kathiawar Political Conference were elected and the session was fixed to be held on November 6, 7 and 8.

Mr. Patel left for Ahmedabad at night.—A. P.

DR. PATTABHI CONGRATULATES RELEASED DETENUS

JODHPUR, Sept. 26.

Congratulating Messrs. Abhaimal Jain, Manmal Mehta and C. R. Chapasniwala, three workers of the Jodhpur Praja Mandal, who have been recently released after detention by the Jodhpur State Government for about a year, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the All-India States People's Conference says:—

"These three youngmen's experience bears witness to the fact that the people of Indian States have to pass through some agony of suffering and sacrifice as the people of British India before they can uphold their elementary rights."—United Press.

National Flag On Surat Board Building

SURAT, Sept. 26.

Two members of the Surat District Local Board have tabled a resolution, requesting the Congress President to hoist the National Flag on the premises of the Board. They suggest that the hoisting of the flag be performed on the 'Gandhi Jayanti' day.—United Press.

H. H. the Aga Khan gave a reception to inaugurate the New Assembly building, for which nearly 3,000 invitations were sent out.

Gujaratis' Contribution To New India

Munshi Commends Mahatma's Leadership At Poona Silver Jubilee Celebrations

POONA, Sept. 26.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Home Affairs, paid a tribute to the part played by the Gujeratis in the making of modern India. Under the leadership of Gandhiji the greatest of the Gujeratis, presiding over a well-attended meeting of Gujeratis here this evening in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Poona Gujerati Bandhu Samaj.

Among those present were Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Rao Bahadur Vachrajani, Deputy Secretary in the Political Department of the Government of Bombay, and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who distributed prizes at the end.

Mr. Munshi, expressing pleasure that 20,000 Gujeratis lived in Poona, pointed out that Gujerat might be geographically limited, but "Maha Gujerat" had spread throughout India wherever the Gujeratis lived. He declared that the literature and culture of the Gujeratis should contribute a share in the building-up of the culture of New India. He added that at present the pressing problem of the Presidency was co-ordinating the cultures of the three component parts of the province, Gujerat Maharashtra and Karnatak, and he hoped that the Gujeratis would help in bringing about greater harmony thus making for a Greater Bombay.—P.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT PROPAGANDA

Panchayat And Prohibition For Chembur

Mr. C. D. Barfivala, President of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, addressed a meeting of the Chembur Notified Area Committee—explained to the Chairman and other members of the Committee the desirability of converting the Notified Area Committee into a Village Panchayat under the Act of 1933. He pointed out to the Committee the difference between the status and the powers of a Notified Area Committee and a Village Panchayat. The Committee was convinced that a Gram Panchayat at Chembur including an area wider than the present one mile radius was desirable. It is understood that the Committee will proceed to request Government to grant a Panchayat to Chembur Revenue Village.

Mr. Descosto and other members then discussed the implications of the Government Prohibition Policy at great length

Mr. Barfivala inaugurated the Gandhi Jayanti Week at Chembur by delivering the first speech of the week on "Prohibition". He explained to the Congress workers the desirability of offering honorary services in the cause of prohibition. Mr. Barfivala then answered a series of questions regarding the method in which peoples' co-operation may be offered to Government The Congress workers thanked Mr. Barfivala and promised their full support in the Prohibition Programme

Mr. Barfivala then saw a number of prominent persons at Kurla and enlisted their sympathy in the Prohibition cause.

During these propaganda tours Mr. Barfivala has been explaining at length the impost of the Suburban Local Self-Government questionnaire drafted by himself and Gokulbhai Bhatt and circulated to local bodies and prominent persons in the Suburbs.

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B. B. & C. I. Rly. Administration

Employees' Union Urges Bombay Government To Take Steps To Remedy Evil

The meeting of the Central Council of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Union, was held on 26th September, 1937, in the office of the Union at Lower Parel Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., the president of the Union was in the chair. Mr. L.M. Shrikant of Dohad was also present. The following resolutions among others were passed.

The account, Balance Sheet, and Income and Expenditure report for the year 1936-37 and Auditors Report were read and approved and further the General Secretary was authorised to place this before the next Annual General meeting.

It was resolved to hold the Seventeenth Annual General Meeting on 24th October 1937 at Bulsar.

That in view of obstinate attitude of the Agent of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, in refusing to restore the recognition of the Union although the Union has shown all readiness to co-operate, it is hereby resolved that a representation be made to the Government of Bombay to take such active steps as may be necessary to secure a wider recognition of the Union

The Central Council places on record its disappointment at the B.B. & C.I. Railway Administration in not restoring Saturday working in its Workshops at Ajmer and Dohad, despite the fact that the Workshop Staff have been subjected to a wage-cut approximating to 12 1/2 per cent continuously for years, and notwithstanding that repeated representations on this subject have been made by the workers, and requests the Administration seriously to consider the effect of expecting such a large number of workmen to undergo economic hardship without any relief whatever and the consequent restiveness of the workers and see its way either to open Saturdays for work or in the alternative enhance the rates of the wages to compensate the loss arising out of short time in view of the increased earnings of the railways.

This meeting deplores the total absence of any reference in the Wedgwood Report: to the submission made by the A.I.R.F and its failure to do justice to its demand made therein. The Council hold that the suggestion made by the A.I.R.F were the only feasible and just methods for rehabilitating of Railway: Revenues and improving the standards of life of Railway workers. This meeting further urges upon the A.I.R.F. to press this matter in next meeting with the Railway Board.

MARWADI CHAMBER'S PROTEST AGAINST EUROPEAN ECONOMIC ADVISER

The President of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce has sent the telegram to the Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department, Simla, on the reported decision of Government to appoint a Non-Indian as Economic Adviser to the Government of India:—

"Board Marwadi Chamber of Commerce lodge their emphatic protest against the reported decision of Government to appoint a non-Indian as economic adviser to Government of India. They believe that a suitable Indian can certainly be found to fill the post and strongly urge that to a position of such vital importance to the country none but an Indian should be appointed."

JAWAHARLAL AT CAWNPORE

Talks With Labour Leaders

CAWNPORE, (By Mail.)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrived here from Allahabad this afternoon has set himself to the task of bringing about better relation sbetween the employers and labourers prior to holding an enquiry into the conditions of labour by the Enquiry Committee in October.

He had discussed this afternoon with the labour leaders and in the evening he will address a meeting of the labourers in the Muslim High School grounds.—A.P.

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So you have days when you feel sick and all out of sorts — days when you feel sluggish, run-down, weary — days when petty things irritate and you are sour and sarcastic?

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SHOP ASSISTANTS' GRIEVANCES

Demand For Redress By Congress Cabinet

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Bombay Shop Assistants' Conference was held at the office of the 'C' Ward Congress Committee on Friday last. Mr Moolchand Vyas, presided.

The President in his introductory speech remarked that a meeting of the representatives of the various shop assistants' organizations working in various trades like the one gathered is bound to raise conflicting opinions, but he appealed the House for co-operation and to keep always their objective to the forefront.

The Secretary Mr Gaurishanker Bhatt, placed before the House the report of the work done, the approach made to the various shop-assistants' organizations and the various suggestions received from these bodies The Treasurer, Mr. Amritlal Pandya, then acquainted the meeting of the financial position of the Committee and appealed to the representatives present to enroll more members for the Reception Committee

Mr. Yusuf Meherally who spoke at length said that no stone should be left unturned in making the Conference a grand success. The opportunity of the Conference, he said, should be utilized in organizing the scattered Shop Assistants and creating public opinion in favour of their grievances. Continuing, he said that the shop assistants should try to obtain the full benefit when the Congress Ministry was functioning to redressing their grievances.

Mr. Manibhai Seth said that the shop assistants who took a prominent part in the Congress movements had a right to demand from the Congress Ministry redress of their grievances. He informed the House that a resolution was already on the agenda of the next meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee sympathising with their various grievances and hoped that the same will be passed.

Messrs. Sangidas Vyas, Wadekar, Mahimkar, Amritlal Pandya and others also spoke on the demands of the shop assistants.

Mr. F. M. Pinto proposed that a Committee be appointed to draft the Charter of the Shop Assistants in consultation with all the organisations concerned to frame a constitution for the proposed Federation, and to make suitable suggestions to the Congress Ministry for their incorporating them in the shop assistants' Bill. Consideration of the proposition was deferred for the next meeting.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AT JACOB CIRCLE.

The Joint Secretaries, "Satrasta Hindi Pustakalava Samiti, write:—

"The Samiti, established only a month and a half ago has opened one public library in Samadhan Building, Jacob Circle, which will keep almost all Hindi, Urdu Gujrati Marathi, English papers etc. the inauguration ceremony took place yesterday (Monday).

The reading hours will be from 7 to 10 a.m. and 4-30 to 9 p.m. (S.T.).

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG SEAMEN AGGRAVATED

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, was held at Dongri Playground on Sunday at 5 p. m. Very large number of seamen attended. Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, J. P., presided and the following resolutions were adopted.

"The seamen protest against the unjust attitude of Clan Line in engaging the crew from Calcutta and disregarding the claims of Bombay seamen who are long waiting unemployed on the port of calling"

"Further it was protested against the similar unjust treatment of Messrs City and Hall Lines who have completely stopped engaging Bombay crew to Saloon Department in the passenger ships"

"It was further protested that the P. & O. Line has started a very cruel practice of issuing new Nulleys to new men and engaging them, when thousands and thousands of seamen are waiting on shore unemployed".

"Messrs Mahomed Ebrahim Serang and Mirza Akhtar Hassan, M.L.A., made a fervent appeal to the Popular Government to look into the matter and suggested a deputation to be sent to the Labour Minister".

The death has occurred of Mr. Edward A. Filene, President and Chairman of the Finance Committee, William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, and the author of several publications on industrial, business and civic matters.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

Balakrishna Jiwaji a labourer aged 20, who was arrested by the Maharbowrie Police on 27th June last at Golpitha while riding away on a bicycle with a girl he had kidnapped, and sentenced to three years detention in Borstal Jail, Dharwar, was again sentenced today by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala at the Esplanade Police Court to a similar term, the sentences to run concurrently.

He was found guilty on seven charges of theft and kidnapping.

Ramchandra Babaji and Rajaram Babaji were arrested by the Kalachowki police on a charge of causing grievous hurt to two persons at Currey Road on Sunday afternoon. One of them is lying in a precarious condition in hospital.

The two suspects were remanded to police custody at Dadar Court to-day

Mahomed Usman Mahomed Suleman Karachiwala (28), who was arrested by the Esplanade Police for smuggling illicit opium without a permit, at Bori Bunder on 25th instant was found guilty by Mr. Khandalawala at Esplanade Court to-day under Section 9 A of Act I of 1878 and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

At the time of arrest he was found in possession of 2 pounds of illicit opium.

APPROACH ROADS TO VILLAGES

Preference To "Free Labour" Villages

A provision of Rs. 3,23,000 has been made in the current year's budget for grants-in-aid to District Local Boards for the construction of approach roads to villages. Government are pleased to distribute this amount as follows among the Commissioners of Divisions for distribution among the District Local Boards in their charges:—

	Rs.
Northern Division ...	92,000
Central Division ...	1,46,000
Southern Division ...	85,000
	3,23,000

The Commissioners of Divisions have been requested to ascertain at once from the Local Boards in their respective Divisions their needs in this respect and to allot grants after careful scrutiny of the lists of works and estimates of cost submitted by the Boards. This scrutiny will be carried out as far as possible in consultation with the elected members of the Legislature representing the District concerned and recognised rural uplift workers.

CONDITIONS OF GRANT.

The final allotment of grants to the District Local Boards will be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) that the said grant shall be expended by the Boards 'solely' on the construction and maintenance of new and existing approach roads to villages during the remaining period of the current financial year,

(ii) that in spending these special grants preference shall be given to those villages which agree to make free labour available during the off-season time;

(iii) that the grants which remain unutilised at the end of the financial year shall lapse to Government;

(iv) that in cases where motor traffic is required to be provided for, the Boards shall construct metalled roads, which shall be about 9 feet wide, with two side lanes of murum or kankar, each about 7 feet wide, for use by bullock carts; and

(v) that where there is no motor traffic, the whole road may be of murum or kankar, and shall as far as possible be 15 feet wide.

The Collectors and Executive Engineers have been requested to exercise close control over the expenditure incurred by the local boards on each particular work. They are also requested to take steps to see that the necessary works are started by the boards concerned as soon as possible and as far as possible completed before the close of the current financial year.

(Continued from Col 7.)

same matter.

In course of the argument, their Lordships made a suggestion to the petitioner to consider the advisability of filing a suit to claim the money as his own and for an injunction to restrain Mr. Alarakhia from recovering the money. Their Lordships thought the present petition was not adequate for the relief sought by the petitioner.

In view of this suggestion, their Lordships adjourned the hearing

AGRA STUDENTS' AGITATION

Withdraw Case Against "Communists"

AGRA THE, Sept. 25.

Under the presidentship of Mr. Gulam Rabhani of the Agra Students Union, a largely attended meeting of the students of Agra was held on Friday the 24th of Sept 1937 in the Veer Library Loha Mandi Agra.

A resolution was unanimously passed strongly demanding unconditional and immediate release of the two students Ramesh Chandra Sinha, and J. Bhattacharya who were arrested under the regime of the Interim Ministry of Nawab Chattari in Lucknow a few months ago, and who are now being prosecuted for the [illegible] possession of communist literature, because a popular Congress Ministry was pledged to defend peoples' rights to freedom of speech and association and study

In this connection a Defence Committee was also formed by the name of Sinha—Bhattacharya Defence Committee, whose purpose will be to hold agitational meetings in hostels, schools, and colleges and collect funds to aid the work of the Provincial Defence Committee in running the case till it is withdrawn. Premier of U.P., Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, was also wired to the same effect.

Echo Of Mandvi By-Election

Shamdasani Renews Application Against Compensation Order.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court heard the application filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani under the Specific Relief Act in connection with the Mandvi by-election dispute.

On this application the High Court had issued a rule some time ago against the Registrar, and the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court calling upon them to show cause why they should not be directed to abstain from enforcing against the petitioner the payment of Rs. 500 awarded by the Chief Judge as compensation to Mr. Alarakhia Aba Alaiya Sheth the candidate who defeated the petitioner in the by-election.

After the result of the by-election was announced last year, Mr. Shamdasani filed a petition before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court challenging the election of Mr. Alarakhia to a vacancy in the Municipal Corporation from the Mandvi (B) Ward.

The Chief Judge dismissed the petition and directed the petitioner to pay Rs. 500 to Mr. Alarakhia as compensation

Against this order of compensation Mr. Shamdasani applied to the High Court under the Specific Relief Act on the ground that the Chief Judge had no power to make the order of compensation.

After a lengthy hearing before Mr. Justice Blackwell, Mr. Shamdasani had withdrawn his application for a fortnight.

tion with the consent of the other side.

Execution Proceedings.

Execution proceedings were then taken against Mr. Shamdasani in respect of the compensation order, and he deposited Rs. 500 in the Small Causes Court, stipulating that the money should be retained by the Court until a certain date.

Mr. Shamdasani now renewed his application to the High Court and thereupon their lordships issued the rule against the respondents.

PRELIMINARY OBJECTION.

When the rule came on for hearing on Monday, a preliminary point was raised by the Advocate General on behalf of the respondents that the application was misconceived.

Counsel submitted that as Mr. Shamdasani had already voluntarily paid the money in the Small Causes Court, he was not entitled to make the present application in respect of the

(Continued in Col. 4)

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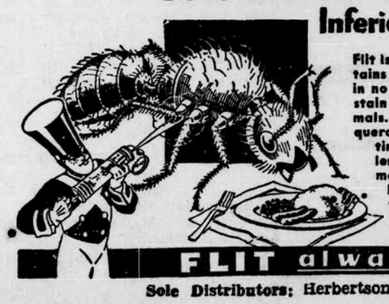

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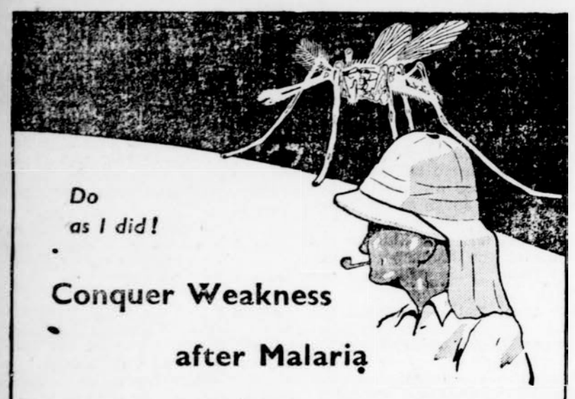

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Let Women Have Charge Of Municipalities

Mrs. Munshi On Special Field Of Activities For Fair Sex

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26.

The sky has cleared up and there has been no rain except slight drizzles in the course of the week. The maximum temperature went up to 93.8 on Thursday last and seems to be going up still higher.

The total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last went down to 296 showing a decrease of 32 from the figures of the preceding week and a death rate of 40.23 per thousand meningitis was responsible for 1 death and consumption claimed its toll of 20 lives.

WOMENS' WEEK.

The Ahmedabad branch of the All-India Women's Conference have organised a women's week and the inaugural address was delivered by Shrimati Lilavati Munshi on Sunday last. Shrimati Shardaben Mehta who introduced her called, her a rebel. Shrimati Lilavati Munshi in her address said that it was her idea that the conference was conducted by big people but it appeared that it dealt with the masses. She added that life could be separated from politics and that women in India had rendered a valuable service by opposing communal electorates. She said that she had come to Ahmedabad four years back. "At that time I was the wife of a law-breaker whereas to-day I am here as the wife of a law-maker." This change was brought about as a result of the sufferings and sacrifices of our sisters in the days of non-co-operation. There was a great change in the lives of women in this city also. The whole city had moved out and organisations like Jyoti Sangh and Vikas Griha have been brought into existence by the efforts of stern women like Shrimati Mradulaben. She pressed women to send their representatives to municipalities. Local Boards and legislatures. The questions of pure milk supply and infant mortality can very well be tackled by women who do not wish to take part in politics. "I believe that municipal administration can be carried on much better by women than it is done at present. One might say that I am talking of "Stri Rajya" but it is not so. Such an experiment has not yet been tried and I am confident that if men allow us to try the experiment it will surely be successful."

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The question of primary education also is really a women's question as they know better how to deal with children. It is necessary for women to be interested in the question of prisoners also. She added that she belonged to this city and she was proud to find that men and women of this city were ready to take up any work when the occasion arose. In conclusion she appealed to the audience to make the experiment of prohibition successful "as it is to be tried for the first time in this city and the success of the experiment in the presidency will depend upon its success in Ahmedabad."

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Principal Tannon of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, visited Ahmedabad last week and was invited to tea by Principal Rallan of Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce. The members of the College Staff and of the Governing Body of the Ahmedabad Education were present and they passed a pleasant half hour in talking about the future of commercial education and commerce graduates. He also addressed the students of the Commerce College and asked them to make a practical use of what they learnt from their books and not to be ashamed of small beginnings. He congratulated the industrialists and progressive citizens of Ahmedabad for starting the College in the city and said that he was sure that the institution would make good progress under the able guidance of a man like Principal Rallan.

An application was filed by Shriyut Bhailal Patel to set aside the election of Dr. Hariprasad Desai and Shriyut Manilal Ramjibhai as municipal councillors in the Gomtipur by-election. The Assistant Judge Mr. Kapadia, after a careful inquiry has rejected the application and the costs the defendants are to be paid by the petitioner.

GANDHI WEEK.

Arrangements are being made for the celebration of Gandhi week from the 1st of October. Jyoti Sangh is organising an exhibition as it did last year and flag salutations and meetings will be held in different wards of the city. Arrangements are also made for the sale of khadi during the week and it is hoped that the programme will be carried through successfully.

A small function is arranged in the Gujarat College to-morrow when an oil painting of Shriyut Keshavlal Dhruva will be unveiled in George V. Hall. The portrait has been presented to the College by the Rao of Cutch under whom the great Gujarati Scholar worked as tutor to his prince for several years and the Revenue Commissioner of Cutch has come down here with the portrait for to-morrow's ceremony.

WANT OF ORIGINALITY.

Under the auspices of the Secondary Schools' Association Ahmedabad the Education Inspector, R. B. Shastri, delivered a lecture deploring the want of originality among Indians and holding teachers of Secondary Schools responsible for the poor matriculation results. Sjt. Jivanlal Divan, President of the Association, while thanking R. B. Shastri for the trouble that he had taken pointed out that want of originality was due to a foreign language being the medium of instruction and the poor matriculation results were mostly due to a congested curriculum and the whims of examiners. He asked the teachers to improve their ways and methods as suggested by the lecturer and hoped that the trouble taken by him will not be wasted.

The District Local Board in its meeting held in the Local Board Office under the presidentship of Divan Bahadur Motilal Shah decided to have the National Flag on the office of the Board and to close all the schools of the Board on the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

BHAVNAGAR STATE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail.)

Mr. R. H. Gandhi, a congressman and philanthropist in the Gohelwar Prant has been elected President of the forthcoming Kundla session of the Bhavnagar State Subjects Conference to be held on October 17 and 18. Both His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani have been formally invited by the organisers of the Conference to be present at the Conference.—A.P.

Kashmir Students' Conference

SRINAGAR, Sept. 26.

The All-Kashmir Students' Federation Conference will be held in the first week of October next. Dr. Ashraf, Head of the Political Department of the A.I.C.C. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan are invited to attend.—United Press.

Mr. Saraf No More Interned

SRINAGAR, Sept. 26.

The orders of internment imposed on Mr. Mulkraj Saraf, Editor of "Ranbir" have been withdrawn unconditionally.—United Press.

U. P. FACTORY INSPECTOR'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH

CAWNPORE, Sept. 27.

Mr. W. G. Mackey, Chief Inspector of Factories, United Provinces, died yesterday as a result of a car accident at Orai stand. Mr. Mackay, accompanied by his wife, was proceeding from Cawnpore to Jhansi on inspection duty.

Nearing the destination a tyre burst, and the car dashed against a tree, resulting in his instantaneous death His wife was also injured. The funeral will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

FREE FIGHT AT SHEKHUPURA

SHEIKHUPURA, Sept. 25.

Bahuman, a village inhabited by a tribe of Muslims which has been declared criminal, was the scene of a riot yesterday, in which nearly 70 men are said to have participated.

It is stated Nured and Raja, lambardars of the village, claimed the right to control the tribesmen and take their roll-call. The register kept for this purpose was with Raja. When the other lambarder tried to seize it from him by force, a free fight ensued in which 'dangs' and axes were used. About half-a-dozen persons have been seriously injured.

The police rushed to the spot and effected a number of arrests. —United Press.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT: Sept. 25.

Ahmedabad States' people have already forwarded a letter to the Secretaries. the Kathiawar Political Conference recommending the election of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or Sjt. Nariman in case the former cannot spare time owing to heavy burden of Congress work.

The letter will be placed before the meeting of the Executive under the presidentship of Sardar Patel to-morrow.

Civil Liberties Activities

Sjt. Popatlal Chudgar is taking keen interest in political activities of Kathiawar. He is the President of the Civil Liberties Union established on the line of Britisn India He had written a letter to the Maharaja of Dhrangadra for allowing permission to hold the Kathiawar Political Conference there in case its invitation is accepted But the question has been set aside on a technical point of absence of constitutional invitation from anywhere which Dhrangadra was unable to offer without permission of the Ruler who was out of the capital till 3rd inst.. when the meeting decided the issue on 2nd inst.. at Wadhwan.

Workers will gain good support from different native States' subjects in connection with the Conference and a great number of members for Reception Committee will be enrolled. If the selection of the President go in the right direction there is no doubt that Conference will be a unique success

Marchese Marconi's estate amounted to only £30,000, according to a statement of the President of the Radio Corporation on behalf of the family. It will be divided among his three children by the first marriage and his daughter Eletra.

JAWAHAR-SHASTRY CONVERSATIONS

Review Of Indian Labour Movement

LUCKNOW: September 25

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had prolonged conversation with Pandit Raja Ram Shastry, M.L.A., Vice-President of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha in course of which it is understood, Pandit Nehru reviewed the Trade Union Movement of India and emphasised upon two main things namely, (1) leaders of the Trade Union Movements in no case should preach violence amongst workers as workers will have everything to lose and nothing to gain. In fact workers, if they adopt that method, will themselves get crushed; (2) the Trade Union workers should weigh their strength before resorting to strike on flimsy grounds. They should, on the other hand, consolidate their victory far from frittering their energies on day-to-day strikes and that will lead to the collapse of the labour movement as can be evident from the Bombay textile labour movement.

Pandit Raja Ram Shastry interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the Cawnpore situation said while great discontent prevailed in Juggilal Kamlapat group of mills, strike continued in Kamlapat Hosiery factory and Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills United Press.

Mysore Takes Up M. S. M. Railway Lines

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

It is learnt that arrangements for taking over the Bangalore-Harihar Railway line and Bangalore-Hindupur line from the M. & S. M. Railway by the Mysore Durbar from January 1, 1938, are well in hand. The workshops at Mysore have been considerably enlarged and commodious buildings have been constructed at Mysore to house the offices

Several meetings were held recently between the M. & S.M. Railway and the Mysore Durbar to consider the question of employment and prospects of about 7,000 men now working on these two lines.

An agreement, it is understood, has been reached under which Mysore has agreed to take over all those employees on their present pay and prospects. The Bangalore City Railway Station will also be handed over to the Mysore Durbar except that the broad gauge line between Madras and Bangalore will continue to be under the control of the M. & S. M. Railway.—A.P.

Prize For Hindi Book

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 26.

The Hindi Literary Academy for the Central Provinces and Berar has awarded the first prize of Rs. 25 to Mrs. Saiyed Kasim Ali of Narsinghpur, for writing a book in Hindi, named "Sabeli ke-Patra".—United Press.

Press Workers' Demands

Penal Clauses In Conciliation And Trade Disputes Acts Must Go

The First Press Workers' Conference, which met at Hira Baug on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. Indulal Yagnik, welcomed the extension of the Factories Act, expressed dissatisfaction with the non-removal of bans and restrictions on workers' leaders and organisations, opposed the principle of compulsory arbitration and laid down categorical demands of Press workers.

Following are the texts of some of the resolutions:—

This Conference welcomes the proposed extension of the Factory Act to concerns employing more than ten persons and calls upon the Ministry to put the new amendment into immediate operation.

This Conference expresses its intense opposition to the principle of compulsory arbitration in strikes and is of the opinion that the introduction of such a principle is dangerous and harmful to a free development of the workers' movement.

This Conference demands the immediate fulfilment of the Labour programme as outlined by the Ministry in its communique. In particular it calls upon the Ministry to expedite legislation regarding compulsory recognition of unions minimum wage, security of service and a genuine recognition of the right to strike by stopping police interference in working class struggles.

This Conference demands the immediate withdrawal of the Penal clause in the Bombay Conciliation Act as well as the anti-lightening strike clause in the Payment of Wages Act. This Conference calls upon the public to give its whole-hearted support for repealing the above clauses since they restrict the scope of the working class movement and makes it penal for workers to protest against political repression.

This Conference fully supports the demands of the Indian peasants as formulated by the All-India Kisan Committee and asks the Congress Ministers to fulfil the same. This Conference fully endorses the general demands of Indian workers as put forward by the All India Trade Union Congress.

This Conference condemns the Japanese aggression against China. It further condemns the policy of the League of Nations in relation to Spain and China. This Conference expresses its complete solidarity with the Chinese people in their heroic struggle for national freedom.

This Conference expresses its solidarity with all political prisoners still rotting in Indian jails and demands their immediate release. This Conference further demands the immediate release of Com. Amir Hyder Khan and the Andaman Satyagrahis who are reported to be seriously ill. This Conference condemns the Government of India's policy concerning the Indian exiles and demands freedom for all exiles including Dr Hardayal, V. Chattopadhyaya, Khankhoje, Mukerjee, etc., to return to India.

The Press workers of the City of Bombay assembled in this Conference hereby appeal to every worker employed in the Press industry to join the Lal Bawta Press Kamgar Union as they are convinced that the only safeguard and protection of the workers against the onslaught of the employers resulting in accelerating worsening of the conditions of the press workers lies in the united efforts of the workers themselves exerted through their militant organisation which shall wage a ceaseless fight on all fronts from their emancipation from the system of wage slavery imposed by the capitalist system and imperialism.

CHARTER OF DEMANDS

The Bombay Press Workers Conference puts forward the following demands as the irreducible minimum to enable the Press Workers to lead barely decent human existence and calls upon the Provincial Governments to enforce them by law.

(1) Daily. Contract and Line System must be abolished immediately

(2) For the Night Shift a maximum of six hours must be enforced and for the Day Shift 7 hours' work must be exacted.

(3) For overtime work workers must get 25 per cent. more wages which must be paid weekly.

(4) The pay of the Employees must be paid by the 7th of the next month according to the payment of Wages and it should immediately be applied to the Printing industry as a whole.

(5) Advance payment for meeting urgent expenses must be given after the 15th of every month.

(6) Every cut in wages effected after 1925 for every grade of workers must be restored immediately.

(7) A minimum wage of 40 rupees must be made compulsory for every type of worker. This wage must assure sufficient food, decent housing and enough clothing and other necessities of life.

(8) If for any reason the worker remains absent on a day previous or following a holiday the pay of the holiday must not be deducted from the wages of the worker.

(9) For every year's work 15 days holidays with full pay must be given and 15 days sick-leave must be assured.

(10) Medical insurance for protection and treatment of workers from diseases resulting from the nature of the work must be provided for by the Provincial Government or the Municipality.

(11) Factory Act must be applied to every Press irrespective of the number of employees.

(12) Unemployment Insurance to prevent starvation amongst the workers when they are out of work must be provided for by the State.

(13) The Press Workers Union must be recognised by the employers and all disputes with the workers must be settled by collective bargaining through the Union.

Birth - Control

New Discovery

After years of research, hundreds of experiments and personal experience in his clinic of thousands of cases, a world-renowned Sexologist has discovered the only NATURAL WAY OF BIRTH CONTROL. This discovery has created a sensation in the world and has revolutionised the present costly and repugnant methods of Birth Control. World renowned authorities on Birth Control like Mrs. Margaret Sanger (U.S.A.) and Mrs. Edith Howmartyn (England), visited his clinic and are fully satisfied and convinced of the practicability of his methods. This sensational discovery has been prepared into a typewritten, illustrated course FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION TO MARRIED PEOPLE ONLY. Only bonafide married people can avail of this private course directly from us on remittance of Rs. 2 in one anna postal stamps or M. O. or P. O. HERING & KENT, P. O. Box 323 BOMBAY.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 9, 1993
Muslim: Rajab 22, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 23, 1307
Hightide: 6-21; 18-21
Lowtidde: —; 13-03
Sunrise: 6h, 28m.
Sunset: 6h 31m

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Conte Biancamano" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the Mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on the 26th idem and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 11 a.m. on Friday the 1st October.

The "Comorin" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 6 p.m. the same day

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION

Applications for seating accomodation in the Brabourne stadium for the matches against Lord Tennyson's Team and for the Pentangular Cricket Tournament from the members of the Association should reach the Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the above Association on or before the 7th of October.

Rashtriya Mazdur Seva Sadan

Mrs. Maniben Mulji will speak on "Workers and Congress" near Mathuradas Mill Compound Lower Parel today at 8-30 p.m. and Friends Union Mela will also give its performance.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the K R. Cama Oriental Institute (next to St. Andrew's Church) 134-136 Apollo Street, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The Yasna Ceremony."

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday), at Wilson College, Chowpatti, in the Junior B.A Class (No. III 10), when Miss Godavari Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., Member, Women's Fellowship of Service, will deliver a lecture on "Literacy and Adult Education" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

CERCLE LITTERAIRE

Mr. Christian Revel will deliver a lecture in French on "My travels in South India" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Cercle premises, 60 Forbes Street, Fort.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS EDUCATION SOCIETY

Members of the above Society will visit His Majesty's Mint on Monday, 18th, October, 1937 at 11 a.m. Those desirous of joining the party are requested to give their names to Mr. Akber H. Merchant, Hon. Genl. Secretary on or before the 16th. proximo. Members will meet at the Ballard Pier Tram Junction at 10-45 p.m.

Fourth Educational Visit will be to the Tata Works at Kampoli. Time and date of the visit will be announced later on.

BAI RATANBAI PAVRI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL

The Managing Committee of the Bai Ratanbai F. Pavri Girls High School gratefully acknowledges the following donations:

Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia Esq., Rs. 1,000; Trustees, the late Mr. N. M. Wadia Trust Rs. 500; Trustees, the late Mr. Nowroji Sett Trust Rs. 250 and Mr. J. Mackwan Rs. 51.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Ivor Novello's musical treat
"GLAMOROUS NIGHT"
with lovely
MARY ELLIS
singing at her best.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROMANCE FOR RENT!
LOVE in a BUNGALOW
with
NAN GREY • KENT TAYLOR
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Love in a Bungalow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at usual time.
EXCELSIOR—"Glamorous Night." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Doulat". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"The Thief of Bagdad". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dreaming Lips". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Follow the Fleet". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Robber Barons" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Between Two Women". Daily at usual time.
WEST END—"Anath Ashram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

BOMBAY HAIR CUTTING SALOON WORKERS' UNION

The annual general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. in the Gardens of Foras Road

MRS. GANGUBAI HUNGUL TO SING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

Mrs. Gangubai Hungul (Gandharv), Radio Star will give her singing performance at People's Jinnah Hall on to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. To defray some expenses a small charge of annas four is fixed. To avoid rush on that day Tickets are made available at Congress House from to-day (Tuesday) evening from 4 p.m.

MUSIC CIRCLE IN DADAR-MATUNGA

A movement is afoot in Dadar Matunga area to establish a music circle with a view to popularise Indian music, both Hindusthani and Dakshinadi, classic as well as popular, among all classes of people, and to encourage musical talents, in particular those of amateurs, by holding concert from time to time. Those interested in the movement are requested to communicate with Mr. Shankarrao, Plot No. 228, Sir Bhalchandra Road (behind Ramnarain Ruia College) Matunga (G.I.P Ry).

PANCHAYAT AND PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA

On Sunday, the 26th, Mr. C. D. Barfivala, the President of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, addressed a very large gathering of Eksar and Baburi and other villages near Borivli, on the necessity of introducing Village Panchayats in such rural areas. The villagers were explained that they must learn to depend upon themselves for the improvement of their lot. The Government prohibition policy was meant for their benefit and its success depended upon the active co-operation of the people. Mr. Luxmanrao Mahatre and Sheth Dwarkadas thanked Mr. Barfivala for his troubles and requested him to approach Government on behalf of the villagers.

With a view to get liquor shops removed from the Suburban District it is expected that Mr Barfivala will address the Government shortly.

KHALSA SIBDHI SCHOOL

The opening of the Khalsa Sibdhi School which was to take place on the 1st October, 1937 has been postponed till the 1st November 1937.

The opening has been postponed for the fact that a new building is required to be occupied for the same

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The publicity Secretary of the Byculla District Congress Committee writes:—

Those members who have taken the membership books from this ward for enrolling Congress members are requested to send their books along with money on or before 30th September, 1937. It must be noted that according to the constitution the members who are enrolled on or before 10th Sept. are entitled to take part in coming Congress delegate elections.

C. V. O. JAIN BOARDING MATUNGA

In connection with the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations. Mr. Y. J. Meherally will give a Talk to the inmates of the Jain Boarding to-day (Tuesday), at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "China past and present."

HINDUSTHANI SANGEET PRACHARAK MANDAL

The Secretary of the newly started Hindusthani Sangeet Pracharak Mandal writes thanking the several Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs, Chiefs and others who have sent encouraging messages to the Mandal. He also specially thanks the Nawabsaheb of Janjira for the donation of Rs. 300.

Dr. Kurulkar's Candidature

Dr. G. M. Kurulkar, M.B.B.S., Assistant Professor of Anatomy, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay, will contest the University Senate seat in the ensuing November-December election. He is an Advocate of national education.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK

The Publicity Secretary, of the Girgaum D. C. C. writes:—

The following is to-day's programme of the Khadi, Gramodyoga Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar at Congress House.

Exhibition will remain open from 4 to 11 p.m.

Booking Office will be closed at 10-30 p.m.

Singing by Misses Manjula Telang, Malati Telang 9 to 11 p.m.

Broadcasting done through loudspeakers of Chicago Radio Co.

Band of Hind Mata Seva Mandal, Chinchpokli will be in attendance.

Admission Tickets:—One Anna for adults and Half Anna for children under 10 years.

Gandhi Jayanti In A Suburban Village

A meeting of the residents of Dahisar at the extreme end of the Suburban District was held on Sunday to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti. Sjts. V. S. Dongre and P. R. Lele addressed the meeting on the representation of their local needs to the Congress Ministers through the Congress organisation and on the life of Mahatma Gandhi respectively.

Although it was raining heavily, the village audience listened to the speakers with rapt attention. A suggestion was made by both the speakers that since the rural population was too poor to pay even the four-anna subscription for Congress Membership, they should represent this to the Congress and get the subscription lowered or abolished so as to give an opportunity to the poorest man to enrol himself as a member of the Congress.

Mrs. Chitnis presided over the meeting. The local residents are keen on forming a local Congress Committee, which, in fact, they have provisionally done although the members are not yet fully qualified for it.

GANDHI JAYANTI GHATKOPAR KHADI-STALL

It is hereby informed that the closing time of Khadi Stall which was 7-30 in the evening is from to-day lengthened to 9-30 at night for the convenience of the public.

GANDHI JAYANTI APPEAL TO BUSINESSMEN

Purshottam Kanji Secretary, A. I. S. A. Bombay Branch writes:—

Bombay is a great industrial centre. Business men in Bombay are noted for their enterprising spirit and shrewed business acumen.

But with all his sagacity and calculations a business deal may end in profit or loss.

A purchase of Khadi Hundi, however, does not admit of any loss. It means a return of full value for the money invested. It also carries with it the satisfaction of having done one's bit to the poor spinner.

India is a vast country. She lives in her seven lacs of villages.

For teeming millions have for the greater part of the year no work to do, no food to eat, and no clothes to wear.

They can not all come to the cities and knock at your door for help.

They ask for no charity. They want no money.

They only ask for a little work and sympathy.

We bring their productions to you Will you disappoint them?

Buy their productions through a khadi Hundi.

STUDENTS IN AMERICA AND INDIA

Syud Hossain To Speak At Jinnah Hall On Wednesday

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students Union and the Youths' Association a public meeting will be held on Wednesday, 29th September 1937, at 6 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall, Bombay, when Prof. Syud Hossain of University of Southern California who has returned to India after 17 years on a lecturing tour will speak on "Students and Youths in America and India." (A contrast and a comparison).

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

A LECTURE ON JAPAN

Mr. N. S. Ullal, B.A., S.T.C.D., Deputy Educational Inspector in charge of visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency, delivered on Saturday night a public lecture on "Japan" in the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, under the auspices of Local Theosophical Lodge with the aid of Magic Lantern slides. He showed the country with its peculiar characteristics such as Vast Industrial factories, residential Bamboo and wooden buildings etc. He laid special emphasis on the industrious, stubborn and diligent character of the Japanese which made Japan one of the leading powers in the world in the course of half a century.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

Narayan Bulwant Deshpande, the Secretary of the Bombay Commission Agents' Association writes to say that the delivery of the unregistered letters in the Kalkadevi and Mandvi Sections will henceforth be made at 12-30 noon instead of at 1-30 p.m. heretofore, on Sundays and Postal Holidays.

PUBLIC DEBATE ON PROHIBITION

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, the Kanara Saraswat Association and the North Kanara G.S.B. Sangh, Mr. V. B. Shanbhag supported by Mr. G. P. Prabhu will move that "the house is of opinion that taking into consideration the economic, social and political conditions of this country, Prohibition in India is doomed to failure, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, the 2nd October, at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, while Mr. Joachim Alva will oppose. Persons desirous of taking part in the debate should intimate to the Secretary, Kanara Brotherhood, Dadarker's Building, Bangadwadi, 302 B, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, before Thursday, the 30th September.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A DONATION FOR EDUCATION OF MUSLIM YOUTHS

We have received from Mr. B. P. Surti a sum of Rs. 150 being donation from an anonymous donor for the education of Muslim Youth. We have forwarded the amount to the Hon. Secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

The Free Hindi Classes conducted by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will recommence from the 4th October at Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

All the classes will be conducted in the evenings and those who intend to join the classes should register their names in the Congress House, Bombay 4.

The classes will be conducted as follows:

Rashtrabhasha Pravesh on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Rashtrabhasha Parichaya on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Rashtrabhasha Kovid on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

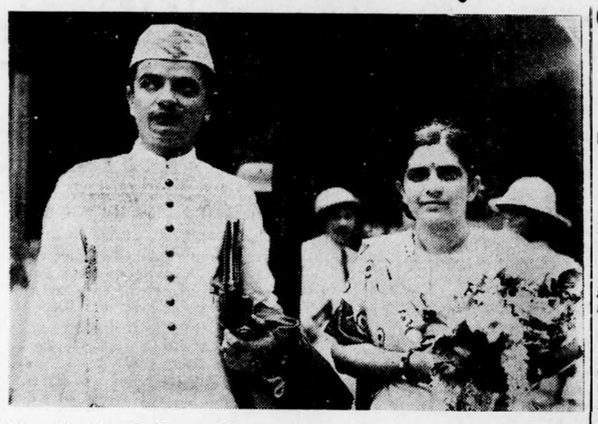
Urdu Classes will be conducted on Wednesdays and Sundays.

"China Day" At Santa Cruz

Under the joint auspices of the Congress Committee of Andheri, Vile Parle and Santa Cruz, a meeting of the workers was held as part of the Gandhi Jayanti Programme to observe "China Day", Sjt. D. M. Nagarkar presided and Sjt. Y. Meherally gave a short sketch of the life of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the founder of Modern China, and the recent events and array of forces that have led to the harassment of China at the hand of Japan.

He then compared the position of India with that of China and said that the method of resistance without violence taught us by Mahatma Gandhi is the greater weapon the world has yet known as he himself is the greatest man in the world. If we cannot make use of it to gain what we want, it is our own fault. This was followed by a short discussion initiated by Sjt. Purshottam Kanji. The President said that our sympathies for the awakened masses of China was natural but the only help that we can give them in their distress is to be prepared to resist any preparations made on behalf of India for participation in a world war which is fast approaching us for all we know.

The meeting dispersed after reiterating the "War Danger" resolution passed at the last session of the Congress at Faizpur warning the people of India neither to subscribe to any war loans nor contribute men, money or other war materials.



Mr. G. L. Mehta who attended the International Labour Conference as adviser to the Employers' Delegate with Mrs. Mehta arrived in Bombay on Sunday by s.s. Straithnaver.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By: A SUBURBAN MAN)

On Sunday morning the first item of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Associations' Sports was gone through.

The cross-country race, run in the suburbs, starting from Jogeshwari station, was won by C.S.A. Swami, India's No. 1 Marathon Runner who represented India in the Berlin Olympics last year.

With fifteen entrants the race started exactly at the scheduled time. The majority of the competitors being beginners.

What a race! Over hill, through rough tracks with loose stones, slippery soil and thick undergrowth, it was a course of about eight miles which was completed in 57 minutes and 56 seconds.

Twelve competitors reached the post. Swami, Vaz, and Michael were first, second and third respectively.

HIGH STANDARD IN ELOCUTION

On Sunday evening a crowded pavilion at the Bandra Gymkhana cheered the students who competed in the second annual elocution competition for Catholic schools of Bombay and suburbs.

This year the entries were so large that teats were held on Thursday and Saturday, and Sunday yet saw a two complete hours programme.

The standard of elocution was very high and the schools concerned deserve credit for showing such interest.

The championship cup was this year annexed by the St. Theresa's Convent High School, Santa Cruz by Miss Seerval, while St. Andrew's High School, Bandra was the next best.

"INDIA ABROAD"

Syud Hossain's Lecture

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Prof. Syud Hossain, who has recently returned from America to deliver a series of lectures at the Calcutta and other Universities, will address a public meeting in Bombay on Thursday, the September 30, at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Mr. Syed Hossain will speak on "India Abroad."

EVOLUTION OF INDIAN ART

Historic Moghul Contribution

At a meeting on Saturday of the Historic Society of the Ismail College, Jogeshwari, Syt. Kanaiyalal Vakil spoke on the subject of "Moghul contribution to the Historic Evolution of Indian Art." Prof. Ahmed presiding. Syt. Vakil defined history as a logical social process, not romantic entertainment. He considered art as one of the most effective dynamic and enduring aspect of that social process. Art was a vital language, not archaeology. It was more vital than tracing dead influences" and dates.

The history of India, interpreted in art, revealed the age of the Mughals as one of the country's most significant synthetic epochs. The rationalism, realism and democratic antecedents of the Mughals found their expression, he said, in the architecture, painting, art-crafts, music and dancing of the time. Knowledge of these would help them, he concluded, because they were facing a similar synthesis of national achievements at the present historic juncture.

Mahendra Pratap No More Anti-British; But Humanist

A meeting of the All-Bombay Hindi Bhashi Parishad, held on Sunday afternoon in the chambers of Messrs Ramchand Thakurdas at Kalbadevi Road, Sjt. Rameshwardas Agarwal presiding, adopted a resolution stating: "In the opinion of this Parishad, the Indian Exiles of the post-war period have all become normal-minded, and hence their home-return should be permitted. As regards Raja Mahendra Pratap, he is no more anti-British but a Humanist at large. Regarding Lala Hardayal, he is no more revolutionary but a peaceful and law-abiding citizen of London. In these circumstances, the All-Bombay Parishad feels that the only course left open is to approach the Prime Minister of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, that he should feel pleased to certify for the early home-return of Raja Mahendra Pratap and Lala Hardayal, the two Hindi-speaking Exiles of his jurisdiction."

Give Relief To Office Sepoys

Union Secretary's Representation To Kher

Mr F. M. Pinto, General Secretary, Bombay Office Sepoys' Union, has made the following representation to the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay.

The Sepoys of Bombay are smarting under multifarious hardships

A large majority of them are of the peasant class and being overburdened with the agricultural debt are forced to migrate to this City in the hope of a better earning which would enable them to liquidate their debt. But to their great disappointment, they find their burden still heavier.

Their starting salary ranges from about Rs. 10/- to Rs. 20/-, the maximum per month. Excepting a very few offices, who provide them with quarters, all the rest have to rent in rooms. Exorbitant rents, high cost of foodstuffs, clothing, etc., leaves them again in the hands of the moneylenders, where it was previously with the zamindars.

Demands

Under the circumstances, we have to request you to render them relief at the earliest possible moment by introducing legislative measures on the basis of the following demands:—

48 hours' week, including one hour's interval, one month's privilege leave in a year; sick leave of a fortnight for every one year's service; starting salary of Rs. 30/- per month; yearly increments; insurance against accident, sickness, etc., establishment of a provident fund to be subscribed half to half by the employer and the employee, two pair of clothes and an umbrella per year, free quarters from the employers or allowance; services to terminate at one month's notice on either side; free medical aid; free night high school from the Municipality; Municipality to establish a poly technique; health insurance from the Municipality; playground.

ONLY KHADICLAD PASSENGER

Laxman Rao Back In India

Mr. W. Laxman Rao who had been to Switzerland in connection with the starting of the Andhra Cement Factory arrived in Bombay on Sunday by the s.s. "Starthnaver. Out of the hundreds of passengers on board the ship, Mr. Rao was the only one who was dressed in complete Khadi—with a khaddar cap. While on the continent he married Miss Mille Sholinger, who had been in Mahatma Gandhi's ashram for a long time.

EXHIBITION OF "MONSOON PAINTINGS"

Mr. C. R. Gerard opened at the University Southwing an exhibition of paintings arranged by the Young Artists Association as a "Monsoon Exhibition."

The drawing and paintings exhibited on the occasion were an interesting record and expression of the "Monsoon" phenomenon in the city. There were over fifty exhibits which revealed the variety, in method and expression, of the reaction of the artists.

Mr. Gerard welcomed the exhibition as a step in the right direction and as one that added to the few facilities for exhibition in the city. He said that art was important as a national asset.

Baths—Milk or Mud?

The one and only Cleopatra used to bathe in actual 100% milk (see Hollywood and best authorities). Miss 1937 prefers mud-baths—which shows how far we have progressed since Egyptian days (or does it?). But milk or mud, what matter as long as it is a BATH—the one joy in Life that we always look forward to! There, statesmen ponder upon the fate of nations, authors find their plots, women lose their years. And the last-named is an advantage well worth having in limp weather.

True, we can't all afford a dairy farm at the other end of the tap, like Cleopatra. But the wise woman of to-day (and man too) slips in a few drops of something which is even more effective and vastly less of a strain on the housekeeping budget. A little Scrubb's Ammonia makes a most refreshing difference to the bath, and has a valuable purifying and softening effect that is much welcomed by the body. Incidentally, the tip is especially good to all who put store by personal freshness. Prickly heat, too, is greatly relieved by the delightfully cooling effect of this addition to the normal bath water.

But this is only a beginning. Alleviating insect bites—washing dainty fabrics and silk stockings—cleaning floors and carpets—taking the sting out of shaving—dissolving grease and stains . . . it would really be easier to give a list of the things Scrubb's cannot do rather than what it can! Many people call the little bottle an "Universal Aunt" for every job under the sun—and it really is a fitting name. Its manifold uses can do a lot to making life easier and more pleasant for every household.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 1937

INDIAN SUGAR

The Central Legislative Assembly did bare justice to the Indian sugar industry by refusing to ratify the London Agreement under which India was required to bind herself not to export sugar except to Burma for five years. The Government of India's light-hearted acceptance of the Agreement without consulting the Indian commercial community was an unmitigated blunder Even a non-Indian like Mr. Ramsay Scott strongly condemned the Agreement and led the attack against it in the Assembly. The Agreement, he said, was a destructive measure and, if ratified, would kill the sugar industry. It is hardly necessary to add that in saying so he accurately reflected the opinion of the entire Indian public in general and the Indian business community in particular. Mr. Scott said that he wanted to teach Government the lesson of keeping themselves always in friendly touch with businessmen We wonder if now at least Government will realise their blunder and make whatever amends that may be possible

Untenable View

In defending the Agreement the Commerce Member argued that it was necessary for the purpose of checking over-production and raising prices through international co-operation and control. This is all right as a general principle. But a positive ban on Indian export is like victimising India in order to safeguard the monopoly of exporting countries and it is also calculated to aggravate the evil of accidental overproduction in India. Sir Sultan Ahmed argued: "The gap between India and exporting countries in regard to cost of production is so wide that there is hardly any possibility of Indian export sugar at an economic price unless they had severe measures of Government control or rationalisation." This view has been proved to be utterly untenable by those engaged in the sugar industry in India. Full information on this point and on the sugar industry as a whole is available a pamphlet recently issued by the Indian Sugar Mills Association and a more comprehensive work by M. P. Gandhi, entitled "The Indian Sugar Industry—1937 Annual." Regarding cost of production the Association's pamphlet states: "It must be remembered that for export purposes we do not need white sugar but only raw sugar of 96deg. polarisation and the process of manufacture of raw sugar being simpler than the process of manufacture of white sugar and the recovery percentage greater than in the case of the latter, the cost of production of raw sugar would be lower than the present cost of production of white sugar. The current C.I.F. price of raw sugar in the U. K. ports is about 6sh. 8d. per cwt. whereas the price of Indian raw sugar at the factory would be about Rs. 4 per md. on the present average cost of raw material. i.e., 8s. 2d. per cwt. without Excise Duty But, as is well-known, the cost of production of sugar has been considerably brought down in the last 5 years, in some cases as much as by more than half. The efficiency of Indian factories has also been improving every year as testified by the periodical reports issued by the Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology." It will be seen from the above that the gap between the price of exported foreign sugar and that of exportable Indian sugar is not wide and in very recent years is being progressively eliminated.

Honour Vindicated

Remarkable as has been the progress of the sugar industry in India during the last few years, it has a brighter future in the years to come, if only the Government of India do their plain duty towards it. As Mr. Gadgil pointed out in the Assembly, the sugar-producing provinces have Congress Governments which are most likely to reduce irrigation dues and otherwise help to reduce the cost of production Mr. Barjoria elaborated the point by remarking that by the proper utilisation of molasses, the introduction of a better quality of cane, reduction of railway freights and a more adequate supply of wagons the cost of production could be so lowered as to enable India to export sugar in spite of severe competition. Competitors knew this well enough and asked for a ban on Indian exports. A national Government would never have yielded to the clamour on any ground. The actual acceptance of the ban by the present Government is a humiliation to India, and the Assembly has at least vindicated its own honour by refusing to ratify the ban.

Problem Of Palestine

The murder of the District Commissioner of Galilee and a constable, both of them Britishers, at Nazareth, following quickly on the heals of the murder of two Arab notables, one of whom was the richest Christian Arab landlord in Northern Palestine, raises apprehensions of recrudescence of serious unrest in Palestine. The lull in the situation during the past few weeks was due, it would appear, to the expectations aroused in Arab minds that the League of Nations would not countenance the British policy of partition of the country. But those expectations have practically been dashed to the ground by the ready acquiescence of the League in the principle of partition, though the details are left open to future scrutiny. This sorry betrayal by the League of its trust was bound to cause widespread indignation and resentment among the Arabs. The British Government, we know, have sufficient strength of arms to suppress the fires of discontent, however, widespread, but will they ever be able to win back the confidence of the Arab population? Further, the continued repression of Arabs is bound to be deeply resented in all Islamic countries and to result in the loss of the esteem of the peoples of these countries for Great Britain and its people. In India too, the indignation at the British betrayal of the Arabs is equally strong not only among the Muslims but also among other sections of the Indian people. Great Britain is utterly ill-advised in pursuing its present fatuous policy. If the Conservative Government is genuinely solicitous about the stability and peaceful progress of the British Empire, it should immediately decide to give up the mad idea of partitioning the country of the Arabs. A peaceful and honourable solution of the Arab-Jewish problem can certainly be found if only Great Britain gives up her selfish design to dominate the country for her own imperialistic purposes. That solution is the abandonment of the mandate and the establishment of an independent Palestine.

Pity The Mere Man!

The world has long been accustomed to believe that the female of the human species is the weaker of the two. Phrases like the "weaker vessel" and the "softer sex"—phrases, of course, coined by man—have been accepted not only by all men, but also even by women, as correctly describing their relative strength and vitality compared to men. Most departments of human activity have been functioning on the basis of a firm belief in this "fundamental fact of biology". The insurance companies, in particular, have done not a little to hammer this fact into our brains. But, now a scientist has come forward to knock this long cherished belief out of our heads. According to Prof. Crew, who presided in the Zoological section of the British Association at its annual meeting last month, "to be born is a more dangerous adventure for the male than the female, and there is a sexually selective mortality which not only operates at all ages after birth to the disadvantage of the male but which acts, and possibly equally strongly, prenatally as well. . . . The true recipe for longevity is to be born a girl." One wonders how this fact escaped the notice of the lynx-eyed statistical experts of the insurance world all these years. Would they now at least redress a long-standing grievance of the fair sex—we can no longer call them "weak"! It is the mere man who will be justly entitled to demand consideration in future at the hands of womankind.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

The most serious of poets have their flippant moments. Lord Tennyson composed limericks some of which, if published, might have shocked his more decorous admirers

The late A. E. Housman wrote nonsense verses. Some of them are to appear in a memoir entitled "A.E.H." by his brother, Mr. Laurence Housman, which is to be published shortly. The book will also contain some serious poems which were left out of the posthumous Housman volumes, some letters, and an analysis of the note-books which Housman left behind him. It will also contain a long and detailed horoscope which was drawn up for Housman by one of his fellow dons of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Aga Khan And Golf.

The new President of the League Assembly, the Aga Khan, is one of Geneva's most ardent golfers. Both there and at Aix-les-Bains he is a well-known figure on the links. Indeed, he got in a round of golf before attending the League Assembly which elected him its president.

He is a persevering player, always liable to reduce his handicap, which fluctuates between 8 and 10. For a description of his game one cannot do better than cite the quatrain written recently by a Geneva observer:

He hits the ball from hanging lies
Or any kind of slant;
Approach and drive the Aga can
But put the Aga Khant.

A vast army of golfers can claim kinship with him on the ground.

Late President Masaryk.

One little known incident of President Masaryk's boyhood which his son, the Czech Minister in London, likes to tell has not apparently appeared in the obituaries.

When he was 16 his village on the Moravian border was on the direct line of march of the Prussian Army attacking Prague during the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. Lurid tales of the fate of other villages in the war zone had reached the villagers, who barricaded themselves in their houses. Young Masaryk saved them all possible danger or discomfort.

With a piece of chalk borrowed from the schoolmaster he put up in large letters on the first house in the village "Danger—Cholera."

The village was given a wide berth.

Masaryk did not believe in making life easy for his children. He thought they should overcome unaided obstacles which he himself had surmounted.

His son M. Jan Masaryk, the London Minister, says that although their mother was a daughter of the President of the Germania Insurance Co., of New York, he and his brothers were sent to New York with pocket money sufficient only for a short time. "Your capital is your wits," said the President when M. Masaryk asked him for letters of introduction.

Jan Masaryk began as an office boy, and finished up as a clerk in a banking house in which he might have started in a good position if he had had "influence" behind him. But his experience, he says, made him "stronger and better."

His Two Passions.

The late President Masaryk had two passions in life—his country and chess. He used to say that chess really won his country her freedom.

Often, when faced by an almost insoluble problem, whether as President or during the years in which he was striving to create Czechoslovakia, Masaryk sat down by himself and set out his chessmen. He claimed to be able to duplicate any political problem in terms of a chess problem. An hour or so's cogitation—a successful solution of his chess problem—and Masaryk would sweep on towards the goal which earned him the title "Father of his country."

What They Say.

It is good to know that when an octopus squirts ink it does it scientifically—A Zoologist at the British Association meeting.

Flats produce divorces.—The Rev. C. E. Coughlin.

Men instinctively choose a career for life, whereas women always have some reservation.—Dr J. Rickman

The general public is far too blood-pressure conscious already.—Prof. R. C. Garry.

We are too much obsessed with books.—Sir Richard Paget.

DUCE CAN BEAT THE PIRACY PACT

Spanish Ships Helpless

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

Ours is a remarkable age. There is rejoicing in every British newspaper because the Nyon Conference is believed to have made an end of piracy in the Mediterranean.

That is, indeed, a crowning glory for this twentieth century. To be sure, the thing has been done before. Did not Pompey do it a generation before the Christian era began?

When the plague reappeared, this time with its focus of infection on the Barbary Coast, one seems to remember that Cromwell's Admiral Blake had the chief hand in suppressing it, and that was nearly three centuries back.

This then, is progress.

But, so far as I can gather, the chief ground for congratulation is that at last Britain, France, Russia, Turkey, and several minor Powers, shoulder to shoulder, arm in arm, have dared to stand up to Italy.

This was, indeed, gallantry as superb as it is unusual. Here, to be sure, I must join the chorus, for I, too, am glad.

The exploit, none the less, fails to fill me with patriotic pride. For it seems to me that these great and united Powers have done only a fraction of what they ought to have done.

They, all of them, know that this Italian piracy is the merest detail in the war that Italy is waging, at length without concealment, in flagrant violation of the Covenant, against a fellow-member of the League of Nations.

They wink at war and shy at piracy. Murder, like commerce, is always respectable when practised on a wholesale scale.

Mussolini has, I believe, wit enough to read the mind of these Powers. It is probable that he will now drop his piracy or carry it on with other means.

But if he does so, I repeat my last week's prediction. He will take other measures to ensure the victory of his puppet Franco. If submarines cannot do it, perhaps he will send another army.

Legalised Piracy

With this preamble, let us look rather more closely at what the Powers actually settled at Nyon. The negative aspect of it is no less remarkable than the positive.

There stands out sharply-defined one immense exception to the claim that piracy has been suppressed. On the contrary, it has been legalised, provided that the victims are Spanish ships.

The rule is clearly laid down that the international patrols may not in any circumstances interfere when the pirates, said to be of unknown nationality, are sinking Spanish ships.

They may do that without warning, in rough water, leaving no time to their victim even to lower his boats. And this they may do in broad day-light on the Mediterranean sea-roads, in the presence of British or French warships, which will watch the performance in complete passivity.

Not even the Convention of 1930, ratified in 1936, applies to this case. In plain words, Spanish ships are outside the law.

Now, it so happens that almost the entire Spanish mercantile marine is Republican. The sagacious reader perceives the purpose of this exception.

Belligerent Rights

It would be an exaggeration to say that the Nyon agreement recognises Franco's belligerent rights, but it comes very near to doing so.

In effect, it permits his converted Italian submarines to sink peaceful ships on the high seas, however innocent their cargo, provided he observes the rules of elementary humanity. If he gives due warning, the international patrols may not in such a case interfere.

It is true that a British or French destroyer may in such a case protect a British or French merchant ship, but a French warship may not protect a British vessel.

Nor may the patrol in such a case do anything to help a Norwegian, Russian, or Dutch ship.

The reader will perceive that a wide range of action has been left to the pirates.

Not so wide after all, "the experts tell us, for they insist that it is virtually impossible for a submarine to observe these rules of humanity." Really? Why not?

The Mediterranean is in part a rather narrow sea. It is often calm for days together. The sea-roads are frequented. Finally, the victims are unarmed (as they were not in the Great War).

Where is the impossibility? A submarine appears on a calm day, within sight of land. It gives warning; the victim lowers the boats. Then it is duly sunk, and even if the patrol is there, it must look on impassive.

One may agree that British ships are probably safe, but certainly not Russian.

We must end with a query. The published agreement deals only with submarines. No restrictions are placed on destroyers, or on seaplanes.

We are told that some measures are being worked out to deal with their depredations, but at the moment of writing they are not available. Yet these two engines of attack have together done more mischief than submarines.

Here also, presumably, the same limitations will reappear.

What Of Italy?

Such, then, is this very faulty agreement. But defective—intentionally defective—though it is, it may achieve rather more than a literal interpretation would lead us to expect.

At any rate, some risks now attend the practice of this species of Fascist propaganda.

A week ago, it was as safe to

(Continued on page 10 Col 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PROHIBITION IN MADRAS

The passing of the Prohibition Bill by the Madras Legislative Assembly without a division will be received with joy all over the country. The details of the Bill, as modified by the Select Committee, are not yet published but it is well-known that its most important provision is the enforcement of prohibition in Salem district from 1st October, with some well-defined exceptions. All important parties supported the Bill and the discussion on its principle before it was referred to the Select Committee shows that the only fear in the minds of some sympathetic critics was about the difficulty of replacing the excise revenue if prohibition is extended to the whole province in very few years. The financial difficulty is undeniable but that cannot justify the indifinite postponement of a great reform. Assuming that mere retrenchment cannot make good the loss, there are many alternative methods of taxation that are far better than that of wringing revenue from the physical, moral and economic ruination of millions of drinkers.

ANOTHER LEAD FROM MADRAS?

It is remarkable that while the Madras Cabinet was contemplating a mild moratorium Bill, a leading zamindar forestalled the Cabinet by suggesting in the local Assembly not only a moratorium but a law compulsorily cancelling a fair part of the heavy debt of agriculturists. This was evidently due to the growing wretchedness of agriculturists that compels pity and to the steady spreading of the Congress influence. In any case, the Premier was most happy with suggestion and rightly observed that "to have legislative compulsion for the purpose of cancelling a contract, which is prejudicial to the interests of the State because it saps the strength of the agricultural population and makes them unfit for work and productive activity, would be a precedent of which this House can well be proud." Such legislation is inevitably coming in every province. But Madras may have the distinction of being the first to adopt it and of doing so with little or no opposition from vested interests.

CONFISCATED LAND

Our local Anglo-Indian contemporary is at pains to demonstrate the risky nature of the step which the Bombay Congress Ministry has taken in seeking to rehabilitate in their lands such of the peasantry of the province as had been dispossessed of them by Government during the Civil Disobedience Movement. To make out its case our contemporary deliberately confuses the issues. It asks, for example, why only the peasants should be the objects of the solicitude of the Ministry and not others like the salt and forest satyagrahis who also suffered for the Congress cause. Again, it asks why the loss sustained by the peasant satyagrahis alone should be taken into consideration, and not the losses of the cotton piece-goods merchants who were "ruined" by the picketing of Congress volunteers. The journal ought to realise that in the former instance, the sufferings were in the nature of imprisonment alone, for which there can be no recompense of any material nature. As regards the piece-goods merchants, their losses were more or less self-imposed because, even knowing the strong feeling in the country, they continued to defy public opinion by selling foreign piecegoods. The Congress volunteers, the journal should note, did not prevent the sale of the piece-goods by any physical force. They did not even address themselves direct to the merchants. They merely appealed to likely customers not to purchase the goods. There can, therefore, be no comparison between the losses of these merchants and the losses suffered by the peasantry at the hands of Government. The Congress, representing the vast majority of the nation, holds that the peasantry was unjustly punished for its satyagraha and it had made the redress of the wrong one of the first planks in the programme with which it won the elections. The Congress Ministries, therefore, are in duty bound to carry out their pledges, notwithstanding the carping criticism of quarters which have ever been hostile to Congress.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT & CONGRESS WORKERS.

Elsewhere we publish a communication from a special correspondent in Mysore which throws lurid light on the strange ways of the authorities of that State towards Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. At long last the Government appear to have realised, simultaneously with Mrs. Kamaladevi, that there should be a limit to the pin-pricks that can be employed to harass and humiliate public workers who may not be in the good books of officialdom. Shrimati Kamaladevi deserves to be congratulated on the bold front she showed to the supercilious officialdom, which had the effect of making the latter realise that such tactics as they have been resorting to to prevent the free expression of public opinion in the State reflect little credit on the statesmanship of those in authority and that they are hardly calculated to achieve the end in view. We may congratulate also the Dewan of the State on the dawn of wisdom even at this late hour.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN.

The Report of the Deputy High Commissioner of India, the Education Department, London, quotes some interesting figures about Indian students pursuing full-time courses in Britain. The number of students studying Arts has but slightly increased from 318 in 1933-34 to 340 in 1935-36 the respective figures for Economics and Commerce being 162 and 110, and those for pure science being 124 and 144. Medicine claims an appreciable rise from 395 to 586, while there is a decline in Engineering and Technology from 285 to 209. A steady increase is at present, natural, being indicative of an increasing number of students pursuing advanced studies. But it also indicates the effect of undue preference being given to foreign degrees by Indian Government and other employers in India. The decline in the number of students for engineering and technology seems to be due to the inability of the High Commissioner, for reasons which may well be guessed, to enable students to get sufficient practical training in factories. That needs to be noted by Indians who may have anything to do with the Indo-British Trade Treaty that is being negotiated in England.

MEASURES TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT.

What India Government Has Done.

—Headlines.

We are tempted to leave the whole column blank fully to elucidate the issue.

* * *

"Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini greeted each other while children were singing, people cheering and bands playing. . . . "

—Reuter.

What a perfect scene! But how did the two Dictators converse amidst all this medley of noise? Or, perhaps, they exchanged greetings in the Fascist pantomime of salutes.

* * *

After passing through cheering crowds when the two Fascist Bosses were closeted together it is reported that "the conversation was formal and that politics was not discussed."

But surely they must have exchanged felicitations on the humanitarian work their "volunteers" are doing in Spain.

* * *

Having shown him army manoeuvres already, to-day Herr Hitler will be taking Il Duce round Krupps, Germany's biggest armaments works.

Is the occasion, one wonders, intended as a promise or a threat? Or both?

* * *

Tired—Already?

In the U. P. Assembly a landlord M. L. A. said that "the zemindars are heartily tired of the enumeration of their sins."

The fault surely does not lie with the enumerators?

* * *

Indian Broadcasting authorities will shortly be launching a scheme to educate the people by means of radio.

We hope the Broadcasting authorities themselves, too, will take advantage of the opportunity.

* * * *

The Conference of the Bengal Muslim League has recommended that the constitution of the All-India Muslim League be thoroughly democratized.

It is such unfair and unworthy attacks which Mr. Jinnah resents.

* * *

An American engineer claims to have invented a device to communicate with Mars.

This should be an occasion for rejoicing for the devotees of Mars—the War-Lords of the World!

* * *

"The new S.-D. O., Mr. Das Gupta who has assumed charge of the Sub-division recently has been *pleased to devote his attention* to the economic uplift of the Sub-division." (Our italics).

—Mofussil report in "Star of India" (Calcutta).

The worthy S.-D. O. deserves due recognition of the special efforts that he has been pleased to make. We'll remember to watch the next Honours List.

* * *

"Don't be afraid to tell a girl she is pretty" solemnly advises a writer.

For the hundred percent certainty is that she will readily believe you, no matter how ugly she is.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(1) The information "Loud speakers have been installed" tagged on to many announcements of local meetings is no reflection on the vocal powers of the speakers sxpected to address the meeting.

(2) The British Foreign Office is completely satisfied with the statement of the Japanese Admiral Honda that "if it becomes necessary to bomb non-combatants by virtue of their residence near military objectives such bombings will be duly carried out."

* * *

"Are you looking for something in men's clothing, sir?" asked the shopwalker to a harassed-looking customer.

"Certainly not," was the reply. "I'm looking for something in women's clothing. I've lost my wife."

* * *

Mistress: "You know, I suspect that my husband has a love affair with his stenographer."

Maid: "Oh, I don't believe it. You are only saying it to make me jealous."

Assembly Questions

Is Congress Ministers' Correspondence Still Being Censored?

Government's Evasive Answers To Important Interpellations In Central Legislature

Is the correspondence of Congress Ministers still subjected to censorship?

Are Government contemplating release of the twenty-six Andaman prisoners suffering from tuberculosis?

Why should there be special facilities for British troops to spend the Summer at hill stations while there are none for Indian troops?

These were some of the impor ant issues which were raised in the questions hour in the Central Assembly on Monday.

SIMLA: September 27.

Twenty-six prisoners in the Cellular jail at Port Blair developed tuberculosis during the last three years said Mr. J. A. Thorne at question time in the Assembly, replying to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena. All were repatriated The question of their release is not one wherein the Government of India have any right to interfere.

Colonel Parsons, Foreign Secretary, replying to Mr. Abdul Qaiyum stated that a number of raids occurred in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts since the recent disturbances in Waziristan started and in the course of them certain amount of property has been looted or destroyed. So far as is known six persons had been killed in Settled Districts while defending themselves and one in pursuing the raiders

Question: Are Government prepared to compensate all those who thus suffered?

Answer: The matter is under consideration.

DETENUS' ALLOWANCES

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena asked if the detenus in the Deoli Camp Jail who had lately gone on hunger-strike in sympathy with the Andaman hunger-strikers had been awarded any punishment. Mr. J. A. Thorne said: "No detenu was awarded any jail punishment but seventeen of the leaders were during the hunger-strike, prosecuted under section 52 of Prisons' Act and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The monthly and study allowances of men prosecuted were reduced by Rs. 7-2-6 and Rs. 3-8 respectively from 18th August to 6th September. The deductions were not refunded. I have no information regarding the family allowance of these men. All sentences were remitted by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara on the abandonment of hunger-strike. The deductions made from allowances were not refunded as those prosecuted are considered to have lost their status as detenus while sentences were in force.

IS MINISTERS' CORRESPONDENCE CENSORED?

A series of supplementaries arose from Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's question: Is it a fact that correspondence of some of the Congress Ministers is still being censored?

Mr. J. A. Thorne replied that it was contrary to public interest to give any information of the kind asked for. This answer also covered the question demanding figures of total number of persons whose correspondence was under censorship in India in July last and of this how many had been ordered by the Government of India. Mr. Thorne declined to add to his answer though he was pressed with supplementaries.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai asked: Will Government state whether in fact correspondence of some of Congress Ministers is being censored?

Mr. Thorne repeated the original answer Mr. Mohanlal Saxena asked: Will Government consider the advisability of issuing instructions that if the correspondence of Ministers was being censored it should not be censored any longer. Mr Thorne submitted that it was entirely a hypothetical question.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: Will Government consider the advisability of censoring correspondence of the Ministers of the Central Government?

NO CHANGE IN TRIBAL POLICY

The Mahsud and Torikhel Wazir Jirgas of Waziristan tribes to whom terms of settlement were offered by the Government of India are, reported to have accepted them, said Colonel Parsons in an answer to Mr. Satyamurthi's question in the Assembly. Colonel Parsons added that "terms do not contemplate any radical change in the policy of the Government towards the tribes. Certain additional areas are now to be treated as Protected Areas because it is considered the protection afforded to inhabitants in these areas will render them more amenable to civilising influences and remove one of the main causes of the existing heavy tribal armaments. The Government do not propose to introduce in Protected Areas regular administration as in Settled Districts because such administration would be incompatible with existing tribal organisation and would be deeply resented by tribes. It would in many cases involve breach of our engagement with them, would be very expensive to introduce and would be more likely to provoke tribal unrest than allay it. Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: Why have not Government extended laws of the Settled Districts to the Kurrum area which has been very peaceful and has been settled for a number of years? Colonel Parsons: Most of the laws are already enforced in Kurrum area.

HILL STATIONS FOR TROOPS

There are 17 hill stations, said Colonel Ogilvie in reply to a question by Mr. Badridutt Pande, to which the British troops are sent every year, viz. Cherat, Murree Hills area, Dalhousie, Jutogh, Solon, Dagshai, Kasauli, Sabathu, Kailana, Chakrata, Landour, Ranikhet area, Darjeeling area, Pachmarhi, Purandhar, Mount Abu, and Wellington. Mr. Asaf Ali asked whether there was any hill station for Indian troops? Answer: There are no hill stations specifically set aside for Indian troops. He added that all troops do not go to hill stations. Seth Govinddas asked whether it would not be advisable to stop these hill station exoduses and save poor tax-payers' money. Colonel Ogilvie: No, Sir, expenditure is not useless.

SARDAR'S REMARKS

Chowpatty Meeting's Protest

Amidst a continuous drizzle extending for an hour and a half, a meeting was held at Chawpatty under the auspices of the Bombay Citizens' Committee to protest against the remarks reported to have been made recently by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel against the people of Bombay. It passed a resolution recording its protest on Monday.

In the absence of Mr B. G. Horniman due to indisposition, Dr G. Y. Chitnis presided

Dr Chitnis tracing the history of the present agitation said that the provisional committee was started some time ago to do justice to Mr. Nariman and it was subsequently transformed into the Citizens' Committee.

The Committee had two-fold object namely to do justice to Mr. Nariman and to democratise the B.P.C.C. Recently some "slanderous" remarks alleged to have been made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had come to light. The remarks, offensive as they were, might be forgotten because of the valuable national services rendered by him to the country. But it should be the fundamental object of the meeting to protest against the remarks because such remarks showed a vicious tendency that was creeping into the Congress ranks. The implications of those remarks were really far-reaching.

Moulana Abdul Bari moving the resolution said that personalities did not count in the matter; but if principles were in danger of being compromised they should really protest. Unless an unconditional apology was given to rectify the mistake, the agitation should not cease.

Mr. Ezkiel seconding the resolution said that Bombay the heart and the nerve-centre of all the political activities refuses to be fed by "gutter water".

THE RESOLUTION.

After several other speakers supported the resolution, it was passed.

The resolution read as follows:—"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay records its emphatic protest against the uncalled for and offensive remarks that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made in his recent speech at Mandvi, namely, "that the citizens of Bombay do not know how to elect their own representatives, because they are fed upon gutter water." These remarks besides insulting this great city which founded the Indian National Congress and built up its heroic traditions, with enduring devotion and sacrifice, reflect a vicious fascist tendency in the Congress, which must be stamped out by all Congressmen who love democracy and freedom. This meeting further calls upon Sardar Patel to withdraw his remarks and offer an unconditional apology to the citizens of Bombay."

A Protest

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one of the victims of impotent kickings and pushings that were resorted to by some of the organisers of the Bombay Citizens' Committee I must raise my strong protest against the behaviour of the so-called lovers of democracy before it is too late. Just as the said meeting was nearing its end a responsible Parsi gentleman, sitting at the dais raised slogans of "Sardar Murdabad." Some gentleman took objection to these remarks and wanted to say something. But not only were they forcibly pushed away, they were given kicks also. I for one could understand only English and Urdu speeches. But I was told that much more unbecoming remarks had been passed by some of Marathi and Gujarati speakers also. I did not want to oppose the right of the people to protest against certain remarks of Sardar Patel which he is said to have uttered at a meeting held at Mandvi. I must make it clear, that it is very recently that I have come to Bombay and do not know Sardar at all, though for my public spirit I was dubbed as a henchman of the Sardar by no less a responsible person than Mr. Nimbkar. My own fault was that I wanted a more decent way of protest from the organisers of the meeting.

In the end I may add that not only were many of the national leaders condemned but a serious attempt was made to undermine the prestige of our great popular organization the Indian National Congress both at this meeting and the previous ones which were held under the auspices of the above-mentioned organization. No opponent is given the right to speak even.

In the end I appeal to the Citizens of Bombay who feel against the anti-Congress attitude of this organization and some other such people, to meet at some place very soon to chalk out a programme in order to check this move of these people. I am a new comer I do not know whom to approach for this purpose. I hope some public-spirited people will take some suitable action about it in order to end this indiscipline, 'lawlessness' and undemocratic behaviour.

For a person like myself who has faced many a severer lathi charge at the hands of the Police these kickings were nothing. These things cannot deflect me from the path which along with many others I consider to be right. I am prepared even to lay down my life in upholding the honour of the Congress.—Yours, etc.

RAM LALL VATS,
B.A.,
4th Floor, Wadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

GUARDIANS OF DEMOCRACY

Munshi On Duties And Responsibilities Of "Pili Pagadi"

POONA, Sept. 27.

Under the new conditions the Police cannot consider themselves merely as upholders of Law and Order, they have to be guardians of Peace and Democracy, said Mr. Munshi, the Minister for Law and Order, addressing the annual Conference of District Police officers, being held at Bhamburda.

He pointed out that the responsibility of the Police would increase in the future when the policy of the Government was put into execution. He felt sure that the Force with its traditional loyalty would not fail the Government.

Mr. Munshi declared that in the discharge of their duties the Police could always rely upon the full support of the Government, and if need be, protection, which loyal and efficient service always deserved.

He added that in the short time he had been in office he had acquired confidence in their ability and determination to co-operate with the Government in carrying out their policy.

Concluding he wished the Conference all success.—A. P.

Mr. NURIE AT BIJAPUR

Question Of Using Krishna Water For Irrigation

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 27.

The Hon. Mr Yasin Nurie arrived here to-day. He was received at the station by the Collector and Executive Engineer. He was greeted with cries of "Hindu-Musalmanki Jai" and "Gandhiki Jai." A handful of Muslim Leaguers tried to create trouble by showing black flags. He visits Almatti Guide Rail project

He wants to know if he could harness Krishna river water for irrigation the Minister intends to harness the strong winds or Bijapur to agricultural betterment and to try providing windmills to raise water from the wells and rivers. He has an Australian example in view. He addresses a public meeting and visits Congress and Harijan Hostel. He grants interviews to officials and non-officials also

PROHIBITION BILL BECOMES LAW

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

In the Madras Assembly to-day, all the 57 Clauses having been accepted by the House, the Prohibition Bill as recommended by the Select Committee was passed into Law without a division.

The Bill was moved by Mr. C. Rajagopalacharya, the Premier.

Replying to an appeal by an Opposition member that the Third Reading be postponed, the Premier said that if he had the slightest feeling that the people wanted the postponement of the measure he would have postponed it without hesitation but on the other hand, he felt that if the Bill was not passed to-day, the people would be disappointed.

The Premier received congratulations from all parts of the House. The Leader of the Moslem League hoped that the measure would meet with phenomenal success.—A. P

Rs. 250 FOR ANDAMAN PRISONERS

Central M.L.A.'s Dasera Present

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27

It is understood that the Congress Party in the Central Legislature is sending Rs. 250 through the Home Department to the Andamans Prisoners for a special diet on "Dashara Day" which is a well-known Hindu Festival and marks the termination of Durga Puja Festival in Bengal.

Mussolini's Tour Of Krupps Works

ESSEN Sept 27.

Signor Mussolini arrived here in the morning. Herr Hitler received him to conduct him on his tour of the Krupps works.—Reuter.

SARDAR CONGRATULATES RAJKOT

Difficulties In Holding Kathiawar Political Conference Surmounted

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a public meeting of the citizens of Rajkot last evening in the Rashtriya Shala compound.

After explaining the difficulties that beset the progress of Kathiawar, Sardar said that it was a happy augury that it had been possible to convene a conference at Rajkot. For the past seven years all the efforts made for the purpose of convening the Kathiawar Rajakiya Parishad Conference had proved futile.

The Working Committee of the Kathiawar Rajakiya Parishad met sometime ago at Wadhawan to decide to accept Rajkot's invitation to hold the Conference. Before arriving at the decision, it was pointed out on behalf of the Yuvak Sangh of Rajkot that as the proposed Conference to be held was subjected to various limitations, it was not acceptable to the youths of Rajkot and that the invitation extended to the Working Committee on behalf of the public of Rajkot had not the true sanction of the citizens. This objection, continued Sardar, was considered at great length by the Working Committee of the Parishad and they were satisfied that the invitation extended from Rajkot had the sanction of her citizens. As for the limitations placed, it was apparent that nobody liked that the activities of the Conference should be circumscribed. But the limitations were there.

INSPITE OF STATE OPPOSITION.

Proceeding the Sardar contrasted the other states where it was impossible to secure the necessary permission for the holding of the Conference and congratulated the public of Rajkot who had the boldness in spite of the State Opposition, to call for the Conference under whatever limitations that were imposed.

Referring to the agitation carried on by the Yuvak Sangh for reducing the membership fee of the Reception Committee, the Sardar said that he would not object to the agitation if they had started it or placed the facts before the Working Committee when it met at Wadhwan. But now lot of work had been done on the basis of the fees to be collected and raising a practical difficulty at this stage would mean creation of deadlocks and the ultimate abandonment of the Conference itself. He appealed to the Yuvak Sangh to withdraw their objections and to contribute their mite towards the success of the Conference.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Conference held in the evening it was resolved to hold the Parishad on November 6, 7 and 8. Darbar Gopaldas was unanimously elected the President of the next session of the Parishad.—A.P.

MOSCOW WARNS TOKIO

Russian Ambassador Will Stay In Nanking

STORY OF JAPANESE BRUTALITIES

Heroic Chinese Stand: But City Of Paotingfu Falls

MOSCOW: Sept. 27.

The Foreign Office has published the text of "the determined protest" delivered to Tokio yesterday against the Japanese bombardment of Nanking and of the Japanese request for the evacuation of the Soviet Embassy there.

The note reasserts the determination of the Soviet Ambassador to remain at Nanking and warns the Japanese that "they will be held fully responsible for any consequences to these illegal acts."

LAND REVENUE RECOVERY IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE (By Mail.)

Despite the orders of the Congress Cabinet forbidding coercive measures for the recovery of land revenue, complaints are pouring in of the alleged high-handedness of revenue authorities in the Jubbulpore district. They seem to have either completely ignored the orders of the C. P. Cabinet, or not to have received any orders from them. Poor ryots are still subjected to unnecessary trouble and ejectments on this score. The ryots feel the imminent need of sympathetic treatment from the authorities in the form of suspension of land revenue, if remission is not possible.—A.P.

Madras Lorry Strike

MADRAS: September 27.

Lorry owners from several parts of this Presidency went on strike to-day and staged a demonstration in front of the Assembly Hall by halting their lorries as a protest against the recent Government order proposing to cancel registration for a period of three weeks for the offence of overloading. They submitted a memorandum detailing this and various other grievances.—United Press.

TRANSFERRED BACK TO BENGAL

Six Vellore Jail State Prisoners

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The Minister for Public Information has issued the following communique:—

"There were five Bengal State prisoners confined in the central jail, Vellore, to which they had been transferred by an order of the Government of India. These prisoners, namely, (1) Jedanlal Chatterjee, (2) Trilokyanath Chakravarthy, (3) Pratul Chandra Ganguly (4) Rabindramohan Sen Gupta and (5) Pratul Chandra Bhattacharjee nave now been transferred back to Bengal. They left Vellore on September 25.—A.P.

Government's Scarcity Programme

A resolution of the Government of Bombay states that the scarcity programme in operation in the affected parts of the Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts should continue up to 30th September 1937, except in the Karmala and Sangola talukas of the Sholapur district and eight south-eastern villages of Sirur Petha in the Poona, district, where it should continue up to 31st December 1937. Government have also sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,08170 for gratuitous relief etc., from 1st September to 31st December 1937.

TENANCY ACT FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

PATNA, Sept. 27.

In the Bihar Assembly to-day Sir Ganesh's amendment to circulate Bihar Tenancy Act having been lost the Premier's original motion to refer it to the select Committee was carried without division.

After lunch the Chotanagpur Tenancy Amendment Bill will be introduced with a motion to refer it also to the select Committee. After discussion the Governor will address the Assembly at 4-30 p.m. and the Assembly will be prorogued.—United Press.

ANDREWS ON ZANZIBAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

"The Clove Growers' Association is semi-government monopoly under Secretary Manager which has practically onsted the Indian merchants from clove trade and captured trade to itself," says Mr. C. F. Andrews in the course of a Press statement on Zanzibar.

"It is urgently necessary" he adds "that this strike should be settled not only on account of the Indian community in Zanzibar, but also because of the pronounced hostility towards Indians.

"Cloves, after all, are a luxury and 40 per cent of the best cloves sent to Bombay from Zanzibar fetch good price."

Belgaum Observes "China Day"

BELGAUM, Sept. 27.

A public meeting held here yesterday to observe the "China Day" reiterated the Faizpur Congress Resolution discouraging wars.—A.P.

WORST MASSACRE ON SEA

Men, Women And Children Slaughtered

HONGKONG, Sept. 27.

The liner "Scharnhorst" arrived here with probably the ghastliest story of massacre on sea ever encountered. She bore nine men and one woman who were survivors of the crews of over 300 from twelve fishing junks which a Japanese submarine attacked at Cheelongkau, a point 80 miles from Hongkong.

According to the story of the survivor the junks were fishing peacefully when the submarine broke on the surface half a mile away, steamed closely opened fire and mercilessly sank junk after junk, leaving helpless the men, women and children wounded, dying, struggling and screaming in water.

It is estimated that at least a hundred women and children and 200 men were slaughtered as the larger junks always carry entire families. The Japanese callously continued their work of slaughter and did not attempt to rescue a single victim.

The "Scharnhorst" sighted the survivors clinging to a roughly-made raft. They were taken to hospital at Hongkong three badly wounded. A police enquiry is proceeding as it is understood that some of the junks are in the Hongkong Registry.—Reuter.

Chinese Remain Unperturbed Despite Heavy Bombardment

NANKING, Sept. 27

How Chinese defenders in Paotinggu implicitly obeyed the orders to fight to the last was related by the Chinese spokesman when he confirmed the capture of the city by the Japanese.

He said that the Second Division of the 52nd Army was ordered to stand their ground at Paotingfu though the Japanese troops had cut the railway south of the city The Chinese troops strictly carried out the orders and fought to the last man.

Despite yesterday's intensive bombardment Reuter found the Chinese population remaining calm and continuing its normal life Power and water supplies were resumed in the morning. The staffs of a number of foreign firms who had evacuated Nanking following Japanese warnings, returned and opened the offices

CANTON BOMBED AGAIN

Anti-Aircraft Action Proves Futile

CANTON, Sept. 27.

Thirteen warplanes raided Canton in the morning. One concentrated on the Wongsha Railway Station, the terminus of the Canton-Hankow Railway and others attempted to bomb the railway line.

Anti-aircraft guns heavily fired on the raiders but apparently without effect Bombs fell around the station and struck the densely populated houses, the vicinity of which were on fire and blazed furiously.

It is semi-officially stated that 80 were killed and wounded. Ambulances and stretcher-bearers are working bravely amidst the flames to rescue survivors.—Reuter.

FOR WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS

Anglo-French Move To Shorten Civil War In Spain

LONDON, Sept. 27.

It is learned that new effort is being made to secure withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain, thus shorten the civil war.

The British and French Governments are now collaborating for the preparation of a joint note to be presented to Italy in the next few days setting forth the views of the two Governments on the main problems presented by foreign intervention, with particular reference to withdrawal of volunteers.—Reuter.

POWERS CONFERENCE IN OCTOBER?

GENEVA, September 27.

It is understood here that United States will agree to a Conference of Powers most interested in the Pacific.

The meeting of these Powers is envisaged in London in October.—Reuter.

SEPARATE JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

U. P. Assembly Passes Resolution

LUCKNOW, Sept. 27.

The United Provinces Legislative Assembly passed a resolution to-day recommending to the Government to formulate a scheme to take steps for the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

The Assembly passed another resolution appointing a Committee to revise the present educational policy of the Government with a view to utilize the resources available at present to the best advantage, and to give a reorientation to the prevailing system of Education in order to make it consonant with the needs of the changing times.

The Committee was empowered to suggest the necessary modifications in the existing acts.—A. P.

BAIL REJECTED TO MUFTI MOHD. NAEEM

President Of Ludhiana City Congress Committee

LUDHIANA, Sept. 27.

Mufti Mohd. Naeem, President of the City Congress Committee, who was arrested under Sections 124-A and 153 I. P. C., was produced before the Additional District Magistrate to-day, who rejected his bail application.—A. P.

PUKOW BOMBED FROM AIR

NANKING, Sept 27.

A dozen Japanese aeroplanes bombed Pukow across river, attacked the terminus of railway to Tientsin and also Chinese warships down the river.

The Foreign Office announces that the civilian casualties on Saturday's raids in Nanking greatly exceed the earlier estimates. At least 600 persons were killed and wounded

A Tokio cable states:

The British Ambassador again called on the Foreign Vice-Minister in connection with the continuation of Japanese air-raids in Nanking.—Reuter.

Govt. "Sugar Blunder" Condemned

European M. L. A.'s Scathing Indictment Of London Agreement

COMMERCE MEMBER FACES HOSTILE HOUSE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, September 27.

"The Sugar Blunder" came in for sharp condemnation when Sir Sultan Ahmed faced the Assembly to-day with a motion for the ratification of the London agreement. The poignancy of the Government's plight was heightened by the fact that the attack was led by one from their own side Mr. Ramsay Scott. So pungent was Mr. Ramsay Scott's criticism that he was repeatedly cheered by members on the Opposition benches.

Government Have Blundered

"The Government have blundered," the Speaker declared amidst applause. He asked for condemnation of the action of the Government and censure for the manner in which negotiations had been conducted. "Let this Censure teach them a lesson and make th Commerce Department turn over a new leaf," was his hope. At present it was not only the foreign competitor who was a danger to th Indian Industry but the Commerce Department also. Why shouldn't the Commerce Department keep itself in friendly association with Industries and come forward with constructive plans instead of destructive measures of this kind. The Government policy, said Mr. Ramsay Scott, would surely, kill the sugar Industry. In reply to Sir S. Ahmed's claim the European critic had no hesitation in declaring "We are to-day in a position to export sugar if the United Kingdom wil give a quota."

Appeal To Finance Member

Incidentally he addressed an appeal to the Finance Member for help but unluckily for the Speaker, Sir James Grigg was nowhere in the Chamber. "I can hardly expect such generous treatment from the gentleman who is not here," concluded Mr. Ramsay Scott amidst laughter

Sultan Ahmed's Plea

Sir Sultan Ahmed who opened the Debate to-day tried to get over the unpleasantness of his task by entering into an academic discussion of the past history but little doubt was left that he had a hostile House before him. He made a long speech lasting nearly one hour employing all his arts of sweet reasonableness—raising the plea of over-production stressing the need for international co-operation for raising prices and urging, that the "gap between India and exporting countries in regard to cost of production is so wide that there is hardly any possibility of Indian export sugar at an economic price unless they had severe measures of Government control or rationalisation."

"No,no," were civil Opposition voices when Sir Sultan Ahmed pictured "the welter of unrestricted and uneconomic competitors" if India refused to ratify the scheme. "play the game", interrupted the Congress members. "Let us play the game but not at the cost of the consumer" was Sir Sultan Ahmed's reply. There were also derisive murmurs and laughter when Sir Sutan Ahmed claimed: "The Government of India are as deeply concerned as you are about the future of the sugar Industry." According to the Commerce Member it was not too high a price, in fact, no price at all for India, if it agreed not to export sugar for five years for stabilising the world market.

FULL PROCEEDINGS

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Sir Sultan Ahmed moved a resolution recommending to the Governor-General in Council that the International Agreement regarding regulation of the production and marketing of sugar signed in London on May 6, 1937, be ratified by him.

Mr. Ramsay Scott moved an amendment recommending that the Agreement be not ratified, expressing strong disapproval of the action of the Central Government in agreeing to prohibit the export of sugar by sea except to Burma for the next five years without the knowledge and consent of the industry. The amendment further recommended that the Government should explore all possible avenues for the export of sugar and take such other steps for the purpose of developing export markets both by land and by sea for sugar.

ASSEMBLY WON'T HOLD THE BABY!

Mr. Scott said that the amendment represented the views of the sugar industry on the London convention. He strongly criticised the Government for not consulting the industry before signing the agreement and described the difficulty of selling sugar beyond the land borders of India. India was in a position to export sugar even to-day, if she had the quota from Great Britain. Most of the continental sugars were sold in their own countries at such high rates as 10 to 12 shillings, yet all of them were exporting sugar They had heard that there was to be an agreement between India and Ceylon and India would feel very foolish if Ceylon offered special preference to India's sugar as 'quid pro quo.' He warned the Finance Member against the result of Government's Sugar policy and said Government would not get 28 lakhs of income-tax from Sugar companies which had been budgeted for. In conclusion, he said that Government by signing the agreement had blundered and they had no right to expect the Assembly "to hold the baby for them." The European Group agreed with the principles involved in the agreement but if Government made out a good case for ratification. The Group would probably go into the lobby with Government but Government should accept the vote of censure on the way they conducted these negotiations.

IMMINENT PRICE FALL.

Mr. Avinashilingam Chetty, strongly opposing ratification, declared that unless the export market was developed for Indian sugar the price both of sugar and sugarcane, was bound to decrease. He pointed out that 13 per cent of last year's production was still unconsumed and would remain in stock adding to the quantity of surplus that would be left this year. He asked whether the effect of this accumulation would be to decrease or increase the prices. He quoted figures to show that India's capacity for sugar production was immense and that markets near at hand such as Iraq, Iran, Arabia and Ceylon were ready to absorb it. The agreement laid down that even if the world demand of sugar increased India shall have no hand in meeting it.

WHY THIS BAN ON EXPORT?

Mr. Banerji questioned the authority of Sir David Meek to represent India's interests at the London Sugar Conference. The speaker had known Sir David at Calcutta a few years ago, but not as one having expert knowledge of the Indian Sugar Industry. If India was not exporting sugar at present, that was no reason why she should be barred from doing so during the next five years There had been a phenomenal development recently in the sugar industry, with the prospect of further expansion, and it was natural that everyone looked forward to India becoming an exporting country in sugar.

Seth Govinddas pointed out that India required only eleven and a half lakhs of tons of sugar for internal consumption, while the total production was fourteen lakhs of tons. The export of even this small surplus was essential to maintain the internal level of prices. The United Kingdom was at present importing thirteen lakhs of tons from non-Empire countries and the Speaker asked why India was not allowed to export sugar to the United Kingdom, while textiles and other manufactures received preferential treatment in India. The argument that our cost of production was higher did not hold water, because prices prevailing in various countries were not according to the cost of their production. In Russia the price was Rs. 77 per cwt. while in India it was only six rupees. Indian sugar was the cheapest in the world, except that of Java and Cuba. He concluded that the agreement was against the future development of the industry and against the twenty million cultivators, who were depending on it.

PAWN ON IMPERIAL CHESSBOARD

Mr. B. B. Varma pointed out the vast scope for the development of the Indian Sugar Industry, and said that to achieve that objective India must have a fair share in the world market. The cost of production in India had been considerably brought down recently, and if there was a large export its cost could still further be reduced. India should not agree to any restriction being placed on her exports, and must stoutly protest against her being used as a pawn on the imperial chessboard to meet the expediency of Great Britain.

NO SACRIFICE?

Sir Leslie Hudson leader of the European Group, said that the Group would not go so far as Mr. Ramsay Scott in condemning the Sugar Agreement, and was not in favour of the amendment moved by him. (Ironical cheers from Congress benches). The group was generally agreed on the advisability of consulting the interests of Industry and Commerce in any fundamentally important trade or other negotiations, which might affect them, but did not agree that the sugar industry was badly treated by the Government, having regard to the history of protection. On the contrary, his Group considered that it was the overgenerous treatment originally given to it by the Government that had led to its present troubles. The European Group thought that it was doubtful if India was in a position to export sugar. He personally preferred the door being kept open for reconsideration during the five years covered by the agreement, but on the whole he believed the agreement to be in India's interest. Every sugar-producing country had expressed under the agreement preparedness to make considerable sacrifices in the matter of production in order to maintain the world prices. India, however, was asked to make no such sacrifice, but was permitted to maintain production, which had greatly increased in recent years.

ORGANISE THE INDUSTRY FIRST

Sir Abdullah Haroon said that the Assembly would not be well-advised in favouring ratification of the Sugar Agreement in view of the opinion prevailing on it in the country. Unless and until therefore, the Government organised the industry by protection, they had no right to ratify such an Agreement.

Sir M. Yamin Khan strongly protested against neglecting the interests of sugar cane growers by the Government by imposing the last excise duty which had worked entirely against cane-growers. But as regards the proposed Agreement, his opinion was that it was not going to injure the cane-growers' interests. He, therefore supported it.

DOW'S APOLOGIA

Mr H Dow, Commerce Secretary, admitted that it would have been better if the Government had consulted the Industry in some more formal fashion than they had done, but pointed out that when the question of India's participation in the Conference was under consideration, there was not a great deal of public importance attached to the matter. The Government had not sprung any surprise on the House in the attitude they had taken up at the Conference, because Sir Mohd. Zafrullah had said in the Assembly in March that Government did not think it feasible for Indian sugar to compete on the export market. He pointed out that retail price had nothing to do with the ability of a country to export under present conditions As regards the possibility of exporting sugar to the United Kingdom, he said that the full duty there was about eight shillings and 3½ pence per cwt. while the colonial certificated rate was two shillings 4½ pence, which was a special rate given to certain sugar-growing colonies who without such special assistance, would require His Majesty's Government's help in some other way in meeting the cost of administration. There was no possibility of India getting this special rate. Mr. Dow emphasised that the danger was that if India dropped out, other countries would also drop out, and it was almost certain that other important sugar countries would not be prepared to ratify the Agreement, in which case an unrestricted world competition would result, and at the end of five years, it would not be of the slightest use India getting into the world market at all. "We are trying to get into a position where in five years' time there may be a market which India will be able to enter with some real prospect of profit to ourselves. Apart from this agreement there is no hope of any improvement."

Mr. Barjoria and Mr. Gadgil were the last speakers before the Chair accepted closure. Both of them held that by non-ratification India would not lose anything but was likely to gain a great deal. Mr. Barjoria pointed out that by utilisation of the molasses, introduction of a better quality of cane with larger percentage of cane-juice, reduction in railway freights, and a more adequate supply of wagons the cost of production of Indian sugar could be brought down, enabling India to export sugar.

Mr. Gadgil pointed out that sugar-producing provinces had Congress Governments which were likely to reduce irrigation dues which in its turn would bring down the cost of production.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, winding up the debate, emphasised that the question was not whether India could increase her production with a view to having exportable surplus, but whether India's sugar would face successfully world competition in a free market, if not, it was no use increasing production. The only hope of India ever getting into a free market was by joining the convention. If the House did not ratify the convention, the whole sugar market might be thrown into chaos and the only hope of India entering a free market of the world would have gone for ever.

The House divided and Mr. Ramsay Scott's amendment not ratifying the convention was carried by 66 votes to 52 amidst Opposition cheers.

The House then adjourned to to-morrow.—A. P.

CHINA DAY IN BENARES

Resolution Condemning Japan Passed At Mammoth Meeting

BENARES, Sept. 27.

The "All-India China Day," which the Congress President called upon to observe throughout the country, was celebrated here yesterday, when a mammoth meeting was held at the Town Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Khedan Sahu, President of the Town Congress Committee, Benares.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Ashraf, Head of the Political Department of the A. I. C. C., Messrs. N. Sanyal, S. N. Bakshi and several others.

Resolutions condemning the Japanese imperialist policy, and the action of the Government of India in sending troops to China against Indian public opinion, and congratulating the Chinese people for their firm stand against Japanese imperialism, were adopted. —United Press.

Broach Observes China Day

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 26.

"In the hour of her trial, we sympathise with China because her position is the same as that of our's. 'Might is right' is the only principle prevalent throughout the world to-day. With these words Sjt Chotubhai Purani, Congress M.L.A. addressed the public meeting convened to observe China Day here.

Proceeding he said, "We are told that we are enjoying self-Government in the Provinces. But to-day we are not in a position to forward direct help to China. We may not do anything else but at least we can show our sympathy towards her. Had we got real power, we might have forwarded direct help to China."

A resolution sympathising with China in her struggle against imperialist Japan was moved by Sjt. Bhanuprasad Sastri, Secretary City Congress Committee. He read the 'War Danger' resolution passed by the Faizpur Congress.

Sjt. Himat Gandhi seconded the resolution

Sjt. Cotilal Vin presided over the meeting.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

CHINA DAY AT WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 27.

The China Day was observed by expressing sympathy with China, by passing Faizpur War Danger resolution and condemning sending over Indian Troops. A. P.

Maharaja Of Baroda

BARODA, (By Mail.)

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has changed his plan of paying a visit to Italy from Austria. He has now returned to Paris. H. H. the Maharani, who is at present at Lozanne, intends to leave for India next month, accompanied by Prince Dhairyashilrao.—A. P.

Useful Activities Of Bombay Social Service League

Appeal To The Public And Government For Financial Assistance

The twenty-fifth annual general body meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on Monday evening at the Servants' of India Society Hall, with Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri in the chair

Mr. B. N. Motivala, one of the Secretaries read out the annual report The outstanding event of the year was the celebration of Silver Jubilee of the League for a week in March 1936. During the year under report the League continued almost all the activities of the previous year, namely five night schools with an average daily attendance of 154; libraries and reading rooms and travelling free library; textile technical school at Parel; Industrial School for Women; medical relief work; village sanitation work; Industrial Settlement at Belgaum; recreation for the working classes; propaganda work and co-operative credit societies. Two more industrial schools for women were started in the city during the year, one of them being specially meant for Purdahanashin ladies

FINANCES

The total receipts during the year under report including the loan of Rs. 10,000 amounted to Rs. 91,679-9-6 and the total payments to Rs. 76,641-8-9. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 36,720-7-2. This balance amount consisted of the Reserve Fund and other earmarked amounts. The amount of donations received on account of the Silver Jubilee (included in the above-mentioned total receipts) was Rs. 10,270-14-0, of which Rs. 4,608-6-7 was spent for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee The balance of the Silver Jubilee account is to be utilised for the construction of buildings for the Industrial School for Women and the Indian Gymnasium at Parel. Thus the balance left at the disposal of the League for its current expenditure is so small that it will not suffice even for a month's expenses. Financial help from the public is urgently required for repaying the loan taken for the construction of the same building and for expanding the activities in response to the demands from public

Mr. K. J. Dubash moving for the acceptance of the annual report said that the League worked among all classes and communities of people. During recent years it had extended its activities and deplored the fact that enough financial help was not forthcoming in spite of appeals for funds.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconding the proposition said very good work had been done by the Social Service League in the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Belgaum and for the depressed classes at Khar.

Mr. Mavji Govindji suggested that there should be a reorientation in the method of work of the League in view of the changing conditions. He however agreed that the League had justified its existence through the laudable work that it had done. He suggested that the League's workers should co-operate with Congress workers in carrying on social service.

The resolution was put to vote and the annual report was approved.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri in the course of his presidential remarks stated that the League had been, through its activities during the past years, able to satisfy the public that it was doing beneficent work. He hoped that it would surely continue to do so.

He then referred to the demise of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas who was a very useful member of the League. It would be difficult to replace him. The speaker then thanked the newspapers that were helping the Social Service League by publicity. Thanks were due to Dr. Dhuru who had placed at the disposal of the League a building at Dadar which had relieved the congestion to a great deal. Fifty to sixty thousand people had taken advantage of the Library that was being run by the League. But financial condition of the League was bad and it was struggling along to maintain the same efficiency in work.

Reference had been made to Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, in connection with the work of the League. The League had got some claims on the Chief Minister due to the sanitation work that it had done at the Chamdewalki Wadi which was loved by Mr. Kher. The Premier would be approached at the earliest opportunity for some help by the Government.

Mr. V. L. Mehta proposed a vote of thanks to the chair which was carried with acclamation.

Aligarh Political Conference

ALIGARH: September 25.

The Executive Committee of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee has fixed November 28, 29 and 30 as the dates for the next session of the U.P. Provincial Political Conference to be held at Haruduaganj, in Aligarh District.

The District Congress Committee of Aligarh has formed a provisional Reception Committee with Thakur Malkhan Singh, M.L.A., as the Chairman and Mr. Vasisth as Secretary.—United Press.

Adjournment Over Singing Of "Bande Mataram" Ruled Out.

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

In the Assembly the President said that he had received a notice of an adjournment motion from Sir Mahomed Yakub to discuss "the failure of the Government of India to exercise their supervisory function in the Madras Presidency, where the Mussalman Members of the Assembly were forced to join in singing "Bande-Mataram" which was an attack against the Mussalman religion and an insult to Islam." The President said that he should like to know if it was not a matter for the Speaker of the Madras Assembly to regulate the proceedings of the Assembly and if that was so, whether the matter could be made one a motion of adjournment in this house. Sir Mahomed Yakub admitted that it occurred in the Provincial Assembly but there were particular instructions that the Government of India was also responsible for the protection of the interests of minorities and they had to exercise their supervision over such happenings in the provinces. The President said that no such power of supervision existed in the Government of India Act regulating the proceedings of the Provincial Assemblies. Sir Mohd Yakub stated that the instrument of instructions clearly laid down such powers.

"DISGRACEFUL INTERFERENCE"

Sir N. N. Sircar argued that Sir Mohd. Yakub was entirely out of order in giving notice of this motion It was, as the President pointed out, a matter for the Speaker of the Madras Assembly. The Governor-General in Council had no kind of powers of interference or supervision. Even if he had, the speaker submitted, it would be a disgraceful interference in the rights of the President of the Madras Assembly. As regards argument about protection of minorities, that was a far-fetched idea This was a matter in the first instance for the Governor and then for the Governor General.

The President observed that the matter primarily was one to be decided by the Speaker of the Madras Assembly. This was not a matter of public concern within the meaning of the rules. He, therefore, ruled it out of order.—A. P.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

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THE PURITAN!

"I?" she said in a voice of contempt. "My Mass? Lord Winter, that corrupted Catholic, knows very well that I am not of his religion. This is a snare he wishes to lay for me!"

"And what religion are you, then, madame?" asked Felton.

"I will tell you," cried Milady with feigned exultation, "the day I have suffered sufficiently for my faith."

Felton's look revealed to Milady how enormously these words had helped her to gain ground. He took the book with the same repugnance that he had manifested before, and retired pensively.

Lord Winter came in the evening.

"It appears," he remarked, "it appears we have made a little apostasy!"

"What do you mean, sir?"

"I mean to say that since we last met you have changed your religion. You have not by any chance married a Protestant for a third husband, have you? Though I confess it is all the same to me."

IN ECSTASY

"Oh, you needn't avow your religious indifference, my Lord. Your debaucheries and crimes indicate that plainly enough."

"What, you talk of debaucheries, Madame Messalina, Lady Macbeth! Either I misunderstood you, or you are utterly shameless, upon my soul!"

"You only speak thus, sir, because we are overheard, and you wish to prejudice your jailers and your hangmen against me!"

"My jailers and my hangmen! Heyday, Madame, you are taking a poetical line, and the comedy of yesterday turns to a tragedy to-night. Calm yourself, Madame Puritan! In a week you will be where you ought to be, and my task will be completed."

"Your infamous task! Your impious task!" cried Milady after her brother-in-law as he left the room swearing.

As she had surmised, Felton was indeed behind the door, and had not lost one word of this scene.

When her supper was brought in two hours later, they found her kneeling as she said her Puritan prayers aloud. She appeared to be in ecstasy, and did not pay the least attention to what was going on around her.

Tata Hydro-Electric System

TO MEET ALL ELECTRIC REQUIREMENTS OF G. I. P. AND B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAYS

A final dividend of Rs. 4 (free of income-tax) per ordinary share and a dividend of seven per cent. per annum on preference shares, for the half year ended June 30, were declared at the twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Bombay on Monday.

Sir Nawroji Saklatvala presided. The report and the accounts for the half year ended June 30, which were adopted, showed a profit of Rs. 2,182,643. Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Sir Purshotamdas and Mr. T. G. MacKenzie were re-elected directors.

The Chairman in his speech said:—

The Annual Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1937 have now been in your hands for the prescribed period and I propose, with your permission, to take them as read.

In view of the substantial amount to the credit of the Depreciation Fund, your Directors, after full consideration, have decided to reduce the annual appropriation for depreciation from Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 7-1/2 lakhs.

Your Chairman at the last Annual General Meeting referred to the possibility of losses in connection with your investment in The Kundley Power Company, Limited, in the event that rehabilitation of that project proved to be out of the question. You were further advised that the General Reserve and Doubtful Debt Reserves had been built up against such a contingency. The Boards of the three Hydro-Electric Companies, who were the sole shareholders and sole creditors of The Kundley Power Company, Limited, subsequently met in joint session in October of last year to discuss the Kundley situation and after due consideration resolved that the Kundley Dam should not be re-constructed and that the Company should be wound up. The Board of the Kundley Company duly approved and confirmed that decision, and an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Kundley Company convened for that purpose subsequently resolved that as the dam was not to be re-constructed it was advisable to wind up the Company and appointed a Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

The three sister companies thereafter approved and authorised the incorporation and registration of a new company to be known as "United Power, Limited", and it was arranged that this Company should acquire the Kundley assets from the liquidator at a fair valuation. The position today, therefore, is that the assets which were formerly owned by the Kundley Company are now vested in United Power, Limited, the shares of which are held in equal thirds by the three associated companies.

Last year the Chairman fully reviewed the debenture and other borrowings of the Company and demonstrated the substantial reduction made therein as well as in the interest charges. You were then advised that the Company had discontinued the practice of taking loans from private depositors and I am now glad to inform you that those loans which were then outstanding were paid off as they matured during the year under review. The increase in net profits over the previous year is due to such reductions in interest charges and to the reduction in the annual provision for depreciation.

I now wish to refer to the position in respect of supply to the Railways. The G. I. P. contract expires in February 1940 and the B. B. & C. I. contract in December 1942. The present rates will continue until the expiration of those two contracts. Some months ago an agreement was reached with the Railway Authorities whereby the three Hydro Companies will, after the expiration of the present contracts, supply the entire electrical requirements of both Railways including the supply to the G. I. P. now being generated by their Chola Steam Station. The formal contract has not yet been signed as there are still some technical details to be worked out. I have in the past indicated to you that renewal of the Railway contracts would be on substantially lower rates than those now prevailing. The rates agreed upon are very low, but these rates are the highest we could obtain in order to continue this supply, a matter which is of very great importance to the Hydro Companies. We will not feel the full effect of the reduced rates until the financial year 1943-44. You will, I am sure, wish to have some idea of the extent profits of this Company will be affected as a result of the reduced rates to the Railways. Taking the past year as a basis for comparison, we estimate that in 1943-44 net profit, after provision for taxes, in so far as railway revenue is concerned, will be adversely affected by approximately Rs. 4 lakhs.

There are several advantageous features in the new agreement. The Chola Steam Station of the G. I. P. Railway, which at present supplies power for the Railway on the main line from Kalyan to Poona and Igatpuri, is to be maintained by the Railway as a standby. This will provide additional security to our Hydro-Electric system. Again, the agreement gives an option to the Hydro Companies to terminate the supply, totally or partially, under certain notice periods if the Hydro Companies at any time during the agreement, which would not ordinarily terminate until 3rd February 1960, have a total demand from all other consumers equal to their capacity and are able to sell power to another consumer at a more remunerative rate.

Your Directors are recommending a final dividend of 4-1/2 per cent on the Ordinary Shares, making a total of 7-1/2 per cent (free of income-tax) for the year.

If there are any points on which shareholders desire additional information, I shall do my best to supply it.

I now beg to move that the Annual Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1937 be approved and adopted.

Fields and Factories

BULLOCK-DRIVEN OIL-PRESSES

Experiments To Help Important Village Industry

(BY J. P. PATEL.)

The bullock driven oil-presses that are working in different parts of our country vary in structure not only from province to province, but also sometimes in the same province. We have tried to study some of them at Maganvadi by experimenting with them, examining some others and gathering data in regard to the working of many of the rest. In studying them we have kept in mind the following which we regard as necessary to be found in a press before it can be considered good.

TESTS OF A GOOD PRESS.

1. The percentage of oil extracted should be as high as possible. 2. Time taken per charge should be little. 3. Capacity to receive seeds should be large. 4. Human and bullock power required should be of the minimum.

PRESSES EXPERIMENTED ON.

We have tried 1. the local Varadi Press, 2. the Punjab Press and 3. the Gujarati Press. The first we have found to be defective from almost all points of view; the second is unsatisfactory from the point of view of the first and second tests, and the third falls short of the fourth test. While two Punjabi presses can be simultaneously attended to by one person, only one Gujarat press can be attended to at a time.

PRESSES EXAMINED.

Besides experimenting with the above presses we have examined the South Indian and the Marwari presses by visiting the areas where they are used. Amongst others, the one great defect in the South Indian oil press is that instead of making the pit of the mortar of replaceable parts the mortar itself is directly used for the pit with the result that it has to be thrown away every four or five years. From the experience that we have so far gained we have found that the Marwari press very nearly satisfies all the above tests except that some minor additions or alterations need to be introduced in the pit of its mortar.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

In the light of our experience we are trying to utilise in one press all the good qualities of different presses and have accordingly introduced the following alterations in the Punjabi press.

1. The pit has been enlarged to increase its capacity. 2. The side of the pit has been made straight without any curve as this enables the pestle to touch it at all points and to crush the seeds sooner and better. 3. The side of the pit has been made more slanting to increase the angle of the pestle, which brings additional pressure to bear on the seeds without affecting the bullock. 4. Grooves have been introduced in the pit to help crushing soon and effectively. 5. The pestle has been lengthened to increase the pressure because it acts as a lever. 6. The pipe has been made more straight to allow the oil to run down better.

The results seem to be encouraging. Requests have come to us for sketch, information and detailed measurements of the oil press we have found to be most efficient. We hope before long to publish a pamphlet on oil pressing, in which we expect to give the required particulars. A notice will be inserted in this Patrika when the pamphlet is ready so that our readers may avail themselves of a copy if they wish to do so.

OUR OUTPUT.

One man with two bullocks takes out 10 charges of 16 lbs. each of gingelly in a day on two presses which are worked simultaneously. Oil obtained is 70 lbs. i.e. about 44 per cent. Each charge takes about an hour and a half. Linseed seeds which formerly took 3 hours per charge now take only 1½ hours to be pressed. The oil percentage of it is nearly 33.

EXPERIMENTS BEING CARRIED ON.

Gur or Gum is added to gingelly in the process of crushing to help the powder to form into cake and thus be pressed quickly. Linseed seeds are powdered before being put in the press to save time, because linseed is very hard to crush.

—"GRAM UDYOG PATRIKA."

SUGAR CANE PRICE FOR 1937-38

Plea For Fixing A Higher Level

(By M. P. Gandhi)

The question of fixation of a fair minimum price for sugarcane during the next cane crushing season is engaging the attention of the Governments of the U. P. and Bihar at the present time. At this juncture, it would be useful to outline the chief considerations which ought to influence the fixation of a suitable minimum price of cane. The most important consideration in fixing a suitable price of cane is, of course, one which gives a reasonable return to the cultivators from the cultivation of cane, which means fixation at a rate which compensates him fully for his cost of production of cane and which gives him a reasonable profit above that. When protection was granted to the sugar industry, it was stated definitely that the chief object of granting protection was the improvement of the conditions of the cultivators. It is a matter of regret, however, that due to the wasteful internal competition in the sale of sugar by the mills, there has been a precipitate fall in the price of sugar, which was hardly warranted or conceived of.

DISORGANIZED STATE.

It is again a matter of regret that the industry due to its disorganised state, is unable to reap fully the advantages of the protection granted to it and is wasting the protection, inasmuch as it realises a price of about Rs. 3 per maund lower than the price of imported sugar in India. As the price of cane is linked to the price of sugar, the interests of the cultivators are also harmed by this unwarranted precipitate fall in the price of sugar. Although by dint of protection the sugar factory owners would be able to get Rs. 3 per maund of sugar more from the consumers, they fritter away this advantage due to internal cut-throat competition and confer this advantage on the consumers at the expense of the general tax-payer, which was not contemplated when protection was granted to the industry. With the manufacture of sugar being in such a plight and for this the manufacturer has to thank himself—the cultivator is also harmed. There is no reason why the cultivator of cane should be a victim to this undesirable state of the manufacturing side of the Industry, and should have to pay the penalty for it. In fact, the lower price of cane and the lower price of sugar tend to become a vicious circle.

RELATIVE FLUCTUATIONS.

If the price of cane is low, the price of sugar suffers an automatic fall. If the price of sugar falls, the price of cane automatically goes down under the schedule of the U. P. and Bihar Governments. This has to be necessarily stopped and it will be therefore desirable if the Governments of U. P. and Bihar out of regard for the interests of the cultivators, which have been never so prominent in the eyes of the local governments yet, fix a reasonable price of cane calculated to give them a reasonably fair return from the cultivation of cane. There is no doubt that if the price of cane is fixed at, say, 5 1/2 annas or 6 annas per maund, it will naturally result in a rise in the price of sugar for which there is room, remembering that Indian sugar sells about Rs. 3 per maund lower than imported sugar. As more than 50 per cent of the cane consumed by the various factories is gate cane, it would be conferring an additional advantage on the cane growers in the proximity of factories, if the price of the cane at the gate is fixed at about 6 pies per maund higher than the price of cane brought from a distance to the factory for crushing. The manufacturers will be glad to pay a little higher price for the cane at the gate, inasmuch as it is fresh and yields greater recovery than the cane which has to be transported from a distance and costs about 6 pies in transportation and which again has dried up a little due to the time taken between its cutting and the crushing in the factory.

NEED FOR HIGHER PRICE.

It will also be useful if the local Governments of U. P. and Bihar give this matter their immediate attention and announce at an early date the fixation of a suitable higher price of cane for the next season, as then there will be an opportunity for the price of sugar to respond to their action. It will also then create a suitable basis on which the present formula for the fixation of the price

(Continued in Col. 2)

CONDITIONS OF WORK IN SWITZERLAND

Legal Enforcement And Public Supervision

An article in the "Offentliche Dienst" deals with the question of legal enforcement, and also in particular with the safeguarding of the observance of agreed conditions of work.

The article gives first of all an account of the legal bases in Switzerland, where the cantonal authorities are entitled, after hearing the Unions or public utility undertakings, to draw up standard labour agreements for weak and unprotected trade categories, which have to be made public. Exceptions from these agreements can only be made with written permission. The provisions about collective agreements also contain articles on the binding nature of agreements made between members of the organisations concerned, provisions which depart from these principles being null and void for workers and employers.

The article then goes on to advocate the extension of validity beyond the parties to the agreement, i.e., that "they should be extended, due account being taken of regional and trade differences," to those undertakings "which do not want to work within the recognised standards", as it is "just these undertakings and employers who work unchecked outside the general standards who should be brought in, since they represent competition for the undertakings which observe decent conditions". The question is then dealt with from the general economic point of view and from that of the public supervision of conditions of work. As far as the last problem is concerned, it is, 'inter alia,' proposed that, in view of the fact that a survey is facilitated by collective agreements, every worker and factory owner could take part in a voluntary supervision system by means of a trade label. Claims could be safeguarded by individuals being able to raise complaints and the authorities being empowered to levy forfeits. The claim of the worker under private law could be supplemented by the obligations under public law of the employer, factory owners, trader etc. In the case of insuperable difficulties, the conciliation offices would play the decisive part. The arbitration system, with the right to make investigations, should be extended further, so that the State can insist on negotiations being open-

(Continued in Col. 1)

POLICE SERGEANT SENTENCED

Sequel To Assaulting And Wrongfully Confining Ex-Judge's Son

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

Sergeant Rogerson of the Calcutta Police was convicted to-day by the additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, under Sections 352 (assault) and 342 (wrongful confinement), I.P.C. and fine Rs. 75, in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, while Sergeant Varley was fined Rs. 25 under Section 342, in default to suffer three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for having assaulted and wrongfully confined Mr. B. C. Mullick, son of Mr S. C. Mullick, I.C.S., ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, in the evening of July 3 following a football match on the Mohan Bagan ground.—United Press.

TANSEN ANNIVERSARY

GWALIOR, Sept. 25.

The death anniversary of Tansen, the famous Indian Musician, will be celebrated in Gwalior on September 29 and 30 at his tomb where every year Indian musicians from all over the country assemble to pay their homage to the great musician. Special musical programmes in which the best musicians under the service of the Gwalior Darbar will participate, will be relayed to Delhi on September 30 between 10 and 11 p.m. from where the All-India Radio will broadcast.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia who is a great lover of music, has given a primary grant for this celebration.—A. P.

ASTOUNDING FRENCH DISCOVERY!

RADIAUREUM TREATMENT (Atomic Radium Gold Injections) positively cures Gonorrhoea and Syphilis from 2 to 4 days. Amazing, astounding, but nevertheless true. Has created a sensation among doctors. 100 p.c better than 606, 914 arsenicals, mercurials, bismuth, vaccines or electric treatment. Speedy rapid cure. No unpleasant reactions. Laboratory proof of cure given. For this unique and exclusive French treatment consult free CLINICAL DEPARTMENT, HERING & KENT, REAY HOUSE, 3rd Floor, Opp. Lloyd's Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 24297

Kidneys Must Clean Out Acids

The only way your body can clean out health-destroying Acids from your blood is through nine million tiny Kidney tubes or filters, but beware of cheap, drastic, irritating drugs. Weak Kidneys usually are the real cause of Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Swollen Ankles, Rheumatism, Backache, Dizziness, Circles Under the Eyes, Dry, muddy Skin, Acidity, Burning, Smarting, or Lost Vigour. Don't take chances. Get the Doctor's prescription (Siss-tex) at chemists. £1,000 deposited with Westminster Bank, London, backs up Cystex Guarantee to bring new vitality in 48 hours, make you feel well and 10 years younger in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Demand Cystex.

Lily Pearl Barley

Made of FRESH & FULL GROWN GRAINS

Recommended by PHYSICIANS and USED IN EMINENT HOSPITALS

The Lily Biscuit Co., Calcutta.

Bombay Depot: MANGALDAS MARKET.

Cod Liver Oil for STRENGTH— and SCOTT'S Emulsion is 3 times more effective

THE latest research confirms what has long been known—that no tonic food possesses more valuable properties, especially for rebuilding a system weakened by illness, than cod liver oil. Rich in the essential Vitamins A and D, it is a natural strengthener.

But, in its plain form, it is quite unsuitable for a delicate digestion or one weakened by illness: many people cannot take it. Hence the special value of SCOTT'S Emulsion, which is made both palatable and easily digestible by a unique process preserving the full vitamin potency of the oil. SCOTT'S Emulsion contains, in addition, the valuable hypophosphites of lime and soda: it has been proved to be actually *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil.*

Helps you resist Infection

The action of SCOTT'S Emulsion in building up strength and vitality does not end with the restoration of normal health. Its usefulness extends further, because it has the definite effect of increasing the body's resistance to fresh infection. It is thus an ideal tonic to take whenever you are in the least run-down, or when illness is prevalent. For its all-round value in enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves and the system generally, SCOTT'S Emulsion has been prescribed by doctors for more than sixty years.

SCOTT'S Emulsion...

- *is 3 times more effective than plain cod liver oil*
- *builds sturdy flesh and bone*
- *strengthens the nerves*
- *enriches the blood*
- *helps you fight infection*

SCOTT'S Emulsion

of Pure Cod Liver Oil

Wholesale Distributors: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. Calcutta . Bombay . Madras . Lahore Rangoon . Colombo . Cawnpore . Patna . Ahmedabad . Cochin . Calicut . Vizagapatam . Karachi . Amritsar

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS UP

Gold Quiet And Wheat Steady But Base Metals Easy

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

On Monday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton was firm at first but prices reacted slightly later. The closing tone was good.

GOLD QUIET.

London gold was quiet and silver was unchanged.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat was steady after opening firm. Base metals were easy.

BETTER TENDENCY IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange was somewhat active but business continued restricted. Giltedged securities displayed better tendency on scattered buying

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937
New York, Sept. 27.

Previous closing	8.25
To-day's opening	8.38
Difference	+.13
To-day's closing	8.33
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938
Liverpool, Sept. 27.

Previous closing	4.88
To-day's opening	4.90
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.92
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May Rs. 175-8

N. Y COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 27.

Cotton developed considerable steadiness following reports that more cotton was being turned into loans while news of holding movement in the south encouraged further support with the result that prices steadily rose but subsequently the higher level attracted profit-taking and hedge selling which caused some reactions.

Trading in December began at 8.38 i.e. 13 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying with some short covering but the advance attracted some hedging under which December fell to 8.30 although the undertone was good.

New York cotton finally closed at 8.33 with a rise of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 27.

The following were the opening ranges:

October (8.29/8.29)	8.49/8.43
December (8.19/8.18)	8.39/8.38
January (8.20/8.20)	8.41/8.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

American October (4.79)	4.86
American December (4.84)	4.91
Sakels November (6.77)	6.82
Sakels January (7.04)	7.13

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 176-4 and Rs. 174-12 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 174-12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 27.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (3-1) 3-1
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 13/16 paid and sellers) £20 11/16 buyers
Dunlop October (£22 3/4) £23 sellers.
Lightning October (£21 1/2) £21 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 13/16 value) 8 3/4 buyers
Forward January March (9 paid and value) 8 15/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£15 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed Calcutta September (£15 3/8 sellers) £15 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 7/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October 107 1/2 and December 107. The market displayed considerable activity on good demand and short covering induced by steady weekend cables from abroad and the strength of freights.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 27.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.07 1/2. Prices early advanced on good mill interests buying and in sympathy with higher outside cables but thereafter the demand slowed down with the rate receding slightly to 1.07 3/8.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Sept. 27.

Previous closing	4.95 1/4
To-day's opening	4.95 1/4
To-day's closing	4.94 13/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, Sept. 27.

Previous closing	4.95.22
To-day's opening	4.95.15
To-day's closing	4.95.22

FRANC RATE
London, Sept. 27.

Previous closing	144.46
To-day's opening	144.31
To-day's closing	144.53

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 27.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.14 and then improved to 4.95.34 on scattered demand but subsequently receding to 4.95.26 on lack of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95.22

Franc opened at 144.31 and then weakened to 144.53 on weekend selling orders with the rate subsequently displaying steady tendency.

The Sterling franc crossrate closed at 144.53.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.906) 10.920
New York on Bombay (37.39) 37.42
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (94.15) 94.10
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months 9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 27.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators bought. India sold. Business small. Market steady."

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£257 buyers £257 1/2 sellers. Easy) £252 buyers £252 1/4 sellers. Weak.

Lead (£20 9/16 buyers £20 5/8 sellers. Barely steady) £20 1/2 buyers £20 5/8 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£57 1/2 to £58 1/2) £56 1/2 to £58 1/2

Glasgow Iron sh (107-0) 107-0

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept. 27.

Spot	(19 15/16d.) 19 15/16d.
Forward	(19 13/16d.) 19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept. 27.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6) £7-0-4 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation
Liverpool, Sept 27.

Liverpool wheat October closed at 108 3/4 as against the previous closing at 106 1/4

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations
Bombay, Sept. 27.

Wheat January	5	10	9
Wheat May	5	6	6
Linseed May	8	2	3

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Silver ready	50	15	0
Silver 1st settlement Asho	51	0	0
Silver 2nd settlement Kartak	51	3	0
Gold ready	34	12	0
Gold 1st settlement Asho	34	11	9
Gold 2nd settlement Kartak	34	10	9
Sovereigns	22	2	0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, Sept. 27. May 1938 Rs. a. p.	Sept. 1937 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 3 0	8 6 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 2 6	8 5 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment	payment
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	payment	payment unquoted.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 27.

The security market was closed to-day owing to the death of a prominent share broker

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 27.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 1/8 as against the previous closing at £91 3/4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 27.
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£93) £98
3 per cent Indian (£92) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/4; £115 1/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 3/4) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 3/4) £73 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 1/2) £106 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£111 1/8) £111 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 3/4) £100 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 1/4) £108 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 27.
2-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet but firm. Internationals were firmer on continental support. Oils were good. Home industrials were rather irregular.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (148-9) 146-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (65-10 2) 65-0
Hydro Electric (£6 3/8) £6 3/8
Musical Industries (19-9) 19-9
Princhin Johnson (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (37-10 1/2) 37-10 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (66-0) 64-9
Realisation 1930 (£93) £93 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (33-3) 33-9
Unilever Ordinary (40-0) 39-6
Ford Motors (26-9) 26-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£75 1/4) £75
British American Tobacco (110-7 1/2) 110-7 1/2
Carreas A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (148-9) 148-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2
Distillers (108-0) 108-0
Bredfords Dyers (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
British Celanese (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-3) 45-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-6) 52-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (30-0) 29-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (£54 1/4) £52 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (76-3) 75-0
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6
Donaro Teas (46-6) 46-6
Empire of India (33-0) 33-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (36-0) 36-0
Gule Kelampong (33-9) 33-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (35-0) 35-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (51-3) 51-3
Burma Corporation (16-4 1/2) 16-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18) £18 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (56-10 1/2) 57-6
Rand Mines (£7 1/4) £7 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 3/4) £13
Association Portland Cement (87-6) 88-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (116-3) 116-3
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (46-10 1/2) 46-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (83-9) 85-0
Burma Oil (126-10 1/2) 126-10 1/2
Musical Eagle (13-7 1/2) 14-4 1/2
Shell Transport (105-0) 105-0
Royal Dutch (£43) £43 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£66) £66
L and S Ordinary (£31 7/8) £31 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£21 5/8) £21 5/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£73 1/2) £78 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 27.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 47 1/2) dol 48
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 37 3/4) dol 39 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 80 1/2) dol 82 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 120 1/2) unquoted.

INTERNATIONALS FIRM ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.

On the Stock Exchange the belief that a technical rally in Wall Street was overdue, together with some bear covering, imparted a firm tone in internationals.

The continent supported oils and kaffir specialities. The Chinese bonds rallied well otherwise patchy and rather irregular.

Among commodities wheat was firm in sympathy with overseas together with good United Kingdom with the demand for actuals. Tin declined sharply in sympathy with the east but steadied at a lower level on continental support.

Wall Street opened firm.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Steadier

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

Jutes ruled steady and moderate business was put through. Coals were decidedly steadier and fair turnover resulted. Teas were very active and a fair volume of business was put through at gradually advancing rates. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature and Indian irons were fairly steady. Government securities were quiet and steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three per cent loan 1951/54 101/2 small lot; three and a half per cent Government paper 97/3; three and a half per cent loan 1347/50 106/6; three per cent U.P. loan 1961/65 96/14; five per cent U.P. loan 1944 113.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1530 small odd lot; Reserve 124/8.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan 80 ex div; Dehri Rohtas 14.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur 15/8 small lot; Kesoram 7/12; New Victoria 1/10.

Coals:—Amalgamated 28/12; Bengal 375/8 small odd lot, Bengal Girdih 2/6; Borrea ordy 17/12; Burrakur 17/15; Deoli 9/2; Dhemo Main 13/12; East Indian 29/6; Hurriladih 20/12; Katras Jherriah 28/10; North Damuda 8/5; Pench Valley 41/4 small lots; Raneegunge 39/12; Searsole 6/12; South Karanpura 8/8; Bansra 5/13; Bokaro and Ramgu 19/12; Borra pref 114; Khas Kajora pref 15/10; Mundolpore 11/7; Seebpore 23 prem.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 340; Belvedere 350; Clive 25; Howrah 52; Hukumchand pref 106. Kamarhatty 511; National 22/6; Nuddea 45; Presidency 4/3; Waverley 1/3; Bally 187. Craig 1/3; Delta 370; Lansdowne 163; Northbrook 37/8; Rameswara pref 10/10; Reliance 64/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/3; Consolidated tin 8/13; Indian copper 3/5; Dalmia cement ordy 11/6; Dalmia cement pref 101; Bengal telephone ordy 22/4; Bengal telephone pref 14/10; Cuttack electric 10/6; Jubbulpore electric 14/8; Patna electric 18/12, Burn and Co. ordy 328; Hukumchand steel 12/12; Hukumchand Steel defd 3/7 small lot; Indian Galvanizing 23/10; Indian iron 51/7; Kumardhubi ordy 4/5; Kumardhubi pref 85, Indian Malleable Casting ordy 6; do pref 91 small odd lot; B. I. Corporation ordy 4/8; Publicity Society 9/8; Dunlop rubber 21/12 small lots, Dunlop rubber second pref 100 small odd lot; Champaran 18/4.

Teas:—Champypore 124; East India 13/2 small lots; Gungaram 392; Hansqua 13/4 small lots; Hasimara 68/4 small lots; Kornfuli 16/12; Patrakola ordy 1005/8; Teloijan 8/8; Tezpore 9/12; Betjan 24/2; Jatlibari 18/8; Kodala 19/12; Teenali 15.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1915/45, Calcutta Municipal 105; three and a quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 99; three and a quarter per cent 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal 97.—A.P.

Husband, Wife And Son Murdered When Asleep

JUBBULPORE. Sept. 27.

News of the brutal and cold-blooded murder of a Mohunt, his wife, his son and daughter has been received from Narsinghpur.

From the details available it appears that while Mr. Mohunt Ram Chandra Puri of village Nayakhede, in Narsinghpur Sub-Division, and other members of his family were sound asleep, some unknown assailants committed this ghastly crime.

The police on receipt of the information inspected the spot and arrested the second wife of the Mohunt, a priest and the village chowkidar, on suspicion.

It is stated the village chowkidar has made a clean breast of the whole affair before the court and has turned an approver. The priest is also reported to have made a confession of the crime before the court of First-Class Magistrate at Narsinghpur, where the case is proceeding.—United Press.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The programme of the Road Development in provinces through financial aid from the Central Road Fund was approved this morning at the meeting of the Road Committee of the Central Legislature. This included five miles of Bhagla section of Ahmedabad Road costing Rs. 1,000,884 to serve the public of Dholak Taluka.

Objection was taken to financing from the Central Fund of the extending of the bottle neck bridge over Worli Road, in Bombay Municipal area costing 1.37 lakhs but eventually the expenditure was approved.

In Bengal sanction was accorded to the expenditure of .45 lakhs for the proposed bridge over Ichamati river in Pabna Municipal area.

The proposals for improving the Jhang Trimur section of Lahore Lyallpur Road costing Rs. 225,000, constructing a bridge over Sohan river at Dhok Patton on Attock costing Rs. 3,75,645 and improving Jullunder-Hoshiepur Dharmasala Road costing Rs. 2,10,654 on the Punjab, from Central Fund were also approved. Similarly proposals of the Bihar Government for Road development costing 24.91 lakhs of rupees and of Orissa another 11.93 lakhs and in Sind 36 lakhs as further contribution to five years Road Fund were sanctioned.

The Road Committee meets again to-morrow morning.—United Press.

DUCE CAN BEAT THE PIRACY PACT

(Continued from Page 6.)

sink Soviet ships in the Mediterranean as it is to beat up Jews in a German concentration camp. To-day, if it does go on, it will call for unusual audacity and nerve.

There is, however, an unpleasant possibility still to consider. Italy, though she boycotted the Nyon meeting, has, with sedulous courtesy been assigned a little job—to suppress piracy in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Since the pirates do not operate in these waters, there was no great harm in that. But now Italy claims "parity"—in other words, the arch-pirate asks for a commission to hunt her own cubs over some part of the main Mediterranean route.

There is, one infers from several indications a disposition at the Foreign Office to grant her request. It pursues with an obstinacy that nothing can discourage its favourite project of buying Italy out of her virtual alliance with Germany.

It would toss Abyssinia to her if it could: it would fling Spain after Abyssinia, if it dared face the total alienation of France. But if the reconciliation still lies, far ahead, at least the Foreign Office wishes to avoid needless delays. And this piracy business will hold it up.

To bring Italy into the real business of the patrols would be, of course, to destroy this achievement, such as it is, completely. Anxieties as this would cease to haunt us if the National Government had a militant Labour Opposition in front of it.

Facing Facts

The drama of this Spanish struggle sweeps far beyond the episode of the pirates. Hitler brought us back to some of the simpler and bigger realities in his speech at Nuremberg

What he said about Spain confronted us, like all the doings and sayings of both dictators with the customary dual issue.

He emphasised the "ideological" conflict against Bolshevism, and this drifted, rather absurdly, into an argument over the balance of power.

One hardly knows whether this disordered mind is fighting Russia, or Communism, or the Jews in Spain. Apparently all three.

Yet Russia cannot apply her military power at this end of the Mediterranean. The Republic, as we all know is a parliamentary democracy. As for Spanish Communism it is rather more moderate than the official doctrine of Transport House.

Stalin, finally, has purged his governing caste of all the well-known Jews who were prominent in the old days.

But is Hitler really so mad as he sounds: is it really Russia that he is fighting in Spain?

A German "Colony"

Hitler is a realist under the agitator's froth of his speeches for he blurted out his suspicion that England opposes him in Spain (does she oppose him?) for reasons of "trade."

That recalls his previous admission that he bombed Guernica to get iron ore.

In short, we confront in a new form the old issue of the "Haves" and the "Have-nots." Spain has the making of a vastly more valuable "colony" than any that Germany lost at Versailles.

M. Litvinov is right when he congratulates Europe on the formation over the piracy question of a "Peace Front," which means, in plain words, a grouping of England, France and Russia with Italy and Germany outside it.

That can work, that can act. But let us not forget that this "Peace" group is also a "Have" group that guards its imperial possessions.

There may be defence, but there can be no peace on such a basis Only when the "Haves" are ready to liquidate imperialism will peace come into view.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Sept. 27.

S S Nvg s.s. Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons Capt J R Goldsworthy arrived on 26th inst. from Rangoon via Colombo Tuticorin Alleppey, Cochin and Calicut with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Chyebassa of 4022 reg tons Capt C H Fea arrived on 26th inst from Calcutta with coal and general cargo.

P and O S N Strathnaver of 13361 reg tons Capt E P Lyndon arrived on 26th inst. from London via Marseilles and Portsaid with passengers and general cargo.

M B Kaisha's s.s. Shikisan Maru of 2901 reg tons Capt R Nakagawa arrived from Yokohama via Singapore Colombo Tuticorin and Cochin with general cargo.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Havana Maru of 3451 reg tons Capt E Saito arrived from Yokohama via Shimizu Nagoya Osaka Kobe Moji Sakito Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with general cargo

S S Nvg. s.s. Jalatarang of 1464 reg tons Capt N D Anderson arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Cochin with rice copra and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

B I S N s.s. Gazana of 3191 reg tons Capt E G Kingcome sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 27-9-37.

S S Conte Biancamano (LT) for Europe and American Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 27.

2 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 27-9 M M
4 Liana 4057 Port Said 1-10 L Dreyfus
7 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 29-9 K Nixon
8 Roxby 2605 Hull 2-10 Grahams Trading.
9 Havana Maru 3450 Karachi 29-9 O S Kaisha
14 Nalgora 4101 Antwerp 29-9 M M
15 Karanja 4646 Durban 29-9 M M
16 Strathnaver 13395 London 2-10 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Ormara 2978 Calcutta 28-9 M M
3 Bamora 1870 G Gulf 29-9 M M
7 Jalavihar 3381 Rangoon N F Scindia S N
10 Indira 278 N F, N F, The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Lalita 283 Dholera N F. The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.
F Cambay Star 320 M Coast 29-9 S Hassum

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 2-10-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and S N
Manela 30-9-37 M M
Cathay 14-10-37 P and O
Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O S N
FROM PLYMOUTH
City of Simla 18-10-37 James Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia 29-9-37 Anchor Line
City of Kobe 15-10-37 J Finlay
City of Canterbury 2-10-37 K Nixon
Harmodi 9-10-37 J Finlay
FROM OSLO
Waynegate 4-10-37 L Edwards
Simla 27-10-37 L Edward.
FROM SYDNEY
Nardana 2-10-37 P and O
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Toyama Maru 16-10-37 N Y K
Borneo Maru 8-10-37 O S Kaisha
Gamaria 28-9-37 M M
Corfu 5-10-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 6-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 28-9-37 P and O S N
FROM GENOA
Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
Tergestea 4-10-37 L Triestino
FROM HAMBURG
Kybfels 2-10-37 L Edwards
Falkenfels 30-9-37 L Edwards
Trifels 28-9-37 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren 30-9-37 F F Campbell
Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards
Steel Ranger 28-9-37 M M
FROM BASRA
Baroda 29-9-37 M M
Varela 2-10-37 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalganga 25-9-37 Scindia S N
Barpeta 2-10-37 M M
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 13-10-37 M M
FOR KARACHI
Vita 30-9-37 M M
Wessenfels 25-9-37 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Nalgora 29-9-37 M M
Corfu 16-10-37 M M
Cathay 23-10-37 P and O
Strathair 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O
FOR PLYMOUTH
City of Simla 23-10-37 J Finlay
FOR SYDNEY
Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 7-10-37 K Nixon
City of Barcelona 2-10-37 K N
FOR HAMBURG
Falkenfels 2-10-37 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-10-37 L Edwards
Trifels 4-10-37 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 29-10-37 F F Campbell
FOR GENOA
Conte. Bian Camano 29-9-37 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
Ranchi 14-10-37 P and O S N
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Havana Maru 11-10-37 O S K
Conte Rosso 19-10-37 Lloyd Triestino
Anyo Maru 15-10-37 N Y Kaisha
FOR KARACHI
City of Barcelona 29-9-37 K Nixon
Vita 2-10-37 M M
Ellora 25-10-37 M M
Wessenfels 25-9-37 L Edwards
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 11-10-37 T Morrison

FOR BASRA
Bamora 29-9-37 M M
Varsova 30-9-37 M M
Bandra 22-9-37 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 25-9-37 M M
Takliwa 13-10-37 M M
FOR HULL
Roxby 2-10-37 Graham Trading

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Maloja (boats) 25-9-37
S S Gamora 25-9-37
S S Gazana 25-9-37

EXPORTS
Bombay, Sept. 27.

S S Strathnaver for London: 256 bags groundnut B Balwant; 200 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace; 12 cases bristles D Abraham; 50 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agents); 1810 bags g nut kernels S M Rajgor.

For Marseilles: 2666 bags groundnut seed R Ratilal.

For Isambul: 140 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab; 10 bales cotton grey shirting A H Diab; 30 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzab

For Alexandretta: 22 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzab.

For Tripoli: 13 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Aazzab.

For Jaffa: 25 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzab

S S Nalgora for London: 200 bags bone meal A Dawn; 7 bales sheep skin tanned K Lalbhai; 7 bales sheep skin tanned F Janmohmed; 15 bales goat hides tanned M Esmail; 9 bales goat skins Ralli Bros; 10 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste; 10 cases cardemom seed A P Gupta; 1184 bags linseed oil cake F Shariffbhai.

S S Drachanfels for Antwerp: 700 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji.

S S Havana Maru for Kobe: 210 ton scrap iron Faiz.

For Nagoya: 210 ton cast iron scrap M G Abdulhoosain.

IMPORTS

S S Maloja Agents M Mackenzie from London: 49 cases cigarettes; 55 cases bacon; 31 cases cable; 66 cases biscuits; 42 cases oil varnish; 17 bdls sausages; 60 cases malt extract; 270 cases whisky; 1 box bullion; 8 baxes gold coins; 21 cases printed books and atlases; 14 cases film; 62 pkgs bedford chasis; 264 loose tyres.

From Bordease: 201 cases brandy.

From Gothenburg: 123 cases machinery parts; 270 reels yellow cardboard plain.

From Basle: 72 dms aniline colour.

From Zurich: 43 cases art silk embd cotton goods; 24 cases machinery.

From Marseilles: 34 kgs harmless chemicals; 36 cases cheese; 200 dms dyro-sulphid soda; 109 dms aniline colour; 70 cases medicines, 100 cases mineral water; 25 bdls soap; 59 bdls broken almonds; 1 unpacked motor car.

From Liverpool: 400 bags almonds.

From Izmir: 300 bags almonds.

From Aden: 55 bales skin.

From Gibralter: 56 cases wine.

S S Karanja Agents M Mackenzie from Durban: 30 cases oranges; 50 cases beef dripping; 250 cases refined fat; 167 bales cotton.

From L Marques: 86 bags cashew nut kernels; 2788 bags asbestos fibre; 81 cases oranges.

From Mombassa: 38 bags cowries; 243 bags sandal wood; 220 bags roots; 40 bdls goat skins; 133 lags green wood; 1671 bales cotton; 100 deel timber board washer; 1038 basket potatoes; 9 cases ivory; 78 bdls shells

From Daressalaam: 378 bags gum; 2771 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar: 26 bags roots; 9 cases ivory, 44 bags cowery shells.

FRONTIER CONGRESS BUDGET PASSED

ABBOTTABAD: September 27.

The Congress Ministry's budget was finally passed in the Frontier Legislative Assembly to-day, and all demands were voted in full.

Replying to the debate raised by a token cut under "General Administration" to invite the Government's attention to the insecurity of life and property prevalent in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, and to urge the adoption of adequate means for the protection of the inhabitants, Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier sympathised with the sufferers, and said that it was the State's principal duty to protect the subjects. "I intend to tour every village in the affected area, and try my best to restore confidence. I realise that bad characters among us help the transborder marauders and have instructed District Magistrates to seek co-operation of M.L.A.'s in the respective districts."

As regards compensation to sufferers, he said that fines, when realised, would be used for compensation, but paucity of funds did not allow the grant of compensation from public funds

REIGN OF TERROR

Rai Bahadur Ishardas, Leader of the Nationalist Party, said that a regular reign of terror existed in that corner of the big Empire. He suggested drafting of extra police from other Districts and the Punjab, and organisation of an efficient intelligence service. If all measures failed, the Government should evacuate all people from the danger zone, and maintain them at Government expenses, till security was restored. Arms licences should be liberally granted, and arms supplied free of charge to border villages, which should be guarded by a volunteer militia of able bodied persons. If the Provincial Government was unable to extend financial aid to sufferers, he urged that the Government of India be approached.

At question time the Premier said that the Government would not abolish the C.I.D., but its functions would change. It would no longer harass the people.—A. P.

Short Covering In N. Y. Cotton Market

U. S. CONGRESS MEETING IN NOVEMBER TO CONSIDER FARM LEGISLATION

Co-ops. Sell Distant Positions

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

Latest advices from U. S. A. State that the extra session of the U. S. A. Congress will meet on November 9 to consider farm legislation.

There was heavy short covering on the New York Cotton Exchange on Saturday but later on prices sagged on weakness of securities and Co-opefative selling of distant deliveries.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady on Saturday but eased on October long liquidation with hedge selling tapering off, the market rallied on active Wall Street covering in nearby months. Liverpool buying and trade price fixing coupled with steadier stock market but finally co-operative selling appeared with weakness in securities and a portion of the improvement was lost.

The U. S. Congress will meet on the 9th November to consider the Farm legislation. Mr. Wallace, the Agricultural Secretary has announced his decision to limit the production to 12 million bales but the price level will be based on parity income.

HEAVY MOVEMENT AHEAD

The weekly summary received by Reuter is as under:—

Prices drifted down slowly under seasonally expanding hedging with crop movement aided by continuous open weather in the South. The rate of decline was still retarded by active trade scale down fixations as well as by Liverpool and Bombay arbitrage buying. At the same time there was lack of rallying power due to the absence of aggressive speculative support with scattered disappointed bull liquidation evident.

The belief is prevalent that better buying opportunities will develop with the peak of the movement still ahead, Southern advices indicate that some farmers are more favourably disposed to place cotton under the loan as prices decline. However the attitude all over the belt is still undetermined.

The market sentiment is moderately bearish. However some Commission Houses are advocating scale down investment accumulations. Renewed discussion of a curtailment by cotton mills was partly offset by the belief that American and British spinners may recover some of Japanese overseas textile markets and thus help consumption in the Western Hemisphere.

PRICE MOVEMENT

At the opening December option was quoted 3 points lower at 8.18 and immediately reached 8.17 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices advanced 21 points under active short covering and December was quoted 8.38 which was the highest level reached half an hour before the close of the session when co-operative selling depressed prices and the market closed at a net rise of 6 points to unchanged Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 8.59c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices gained 5 points at 8.55c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with January 4.89. Hedging and scattered liquidation were absorbed by scale down trade buying. There was profit taking by shorts. Later on the market was quiet and narrow with hedging meeting covering. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 4.99c. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 6 to 21 points The Alexandria market was closed on Saturday.

BUYING LEVEL

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:

"Little change has taken place in the relationship of the various months. In the current position liquidation has not appeared in any volume, but when it does we believe that the discount will increase and will sympathetically affect other options. However, about two-thirds of the carrying premium has already been afforded and importers are naturally watching the situation carefully with the idea of securing this and making safe their business of the season—always a wise and proper course

The parity between Liverpool and Bombay has not altered very much. We still think that the situation is interesting and that purchases either here or on the United States markets, against sales of Broach in Bombay, will ultimately prove satisfactory if entered into on narrow occasions.

Accounts from Manchester indicate some expansion in business and there seems ground for belief that quite a large turnover would take place on any turn for the better in the International outlook and more confidence in the value of the raw material.

ALLOTMENT OF BONUS

Broadly speaking, we think that for the time being the situation is one which is best regarded from a looking on attitude, being prepared on any substantial recovery to exercise bearish enterprise but, still more, being on the look-out for buying opportunities during the marketing period. There does not seem to us to be much to go for on the Bear side around 5 1/4d for nearby positions; on the other hand, we do not consider that any material advance is likely to be permanent until more of the crop has found a home. At the existing levels the loan is not playing much part, although we understand that it is regarded with great dissatisfaction by farmers in the South and by the politicians who attempt to guide their destinies. We hear that with influential support, a different policy is being urged, namely, of providing a domestic allotment bonus and not interfering with the natural flow of production. This is a much sounder proposal and one which has some justification in the fact that the manufacturer in the United States is so well protected by tariffs. It remains to be seen what will arise from the many strings that are being pulled overseas. Our advice would be, therefore, to refrain from the 'short' side on easy markets and as the weeks go by to formulate a buying policy as we think that, when the early pressure against the marketing of the crop is reduced, it will be found that purchases between 5d/5 1/4d. are on a reasonably sound and safe footing."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (11-31 a.m.)	8.38+17
New York December lowest (10-6 a.m.)	8.17—04
Liverpool January highest	4.90—05
Liverpool January lowest	4.88—07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Because ware houses are unwilling to guarantee grade and staple, cotton is going into loan very slowly as yet, but believe to-day's decline will force farmers to quit selling.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Trade belief crop probably improved this month. Weather good all month West, good since twelfth remainder belt. Growers withholding large percentage crop putting much into loan. Cloths slow America abroad.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Cotton good weather movement increasing rapidly less cotton entering loan than anticipated loan term not generally popular trade principal buyer scale down moderate investment buying appearing American spinners tending curtail pending improvement cloth markets which awaiting stabilization cotton prices believe too early advocate heavy investment buying as peak movement not reached yet expect continued sagging tendency.

Market affected unfavourably by weakness of securities bears reducing short interest.

Eased on active hedging weakness securities market discouraged potential buyers some evidence developing of farmers reluctance sell think market definitely on investment basis favour purchases late months.

Loan provisions protect private lending agencies to July 1st reports, to us indicate producers using these facilities freely rather than the CCC.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

"While more resistance likely from this level don't think cotton has reached bottom yet."

"Rallied on shorts covering and less active hedge selling. Slightly better undertone."

"Loan provisions protect private lending agencies to July first reports to us indicate producers using these facilities freely rather than CCC."

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 25

Broach A/M 1938 opening 174 highest 174 1/2 lowest 172 1/2 closing 173 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 153 1/4 highest 154 1/4 lowest 153 1/4 closing 154 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 133 3/4 highest 135 1/4 lowest 133 3/4 closing 134 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-10-37) Rs. 7 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 19 3/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 153 January 185 March 190 May 192 at cross rate 4.95 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 175 Liverpool May 1938 5.02 Rs. 43 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 175 New York May 8.43 Rs. 14 1/4 at cross rate 4.95 1/4

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 25

GIZA—	
Spot	7.45—23
October	6.74—21
November	6.77—21
December	6.92—11
January 1938	7.04—11
March 1938	7.13—10
May 1938	7.21—09
July	7.30—08
UPPER—	
Spot	6.62—13
October	6.13—07
November	6.03—07
January 1938	6.05—06
March 1938	6.10—05
May 1938	6.14—06
July 1938	6.17—07

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept 27

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 5 0
Shipment Oct Dec	5 4 0
Shipment Jan March	5 5 0
Kesar	10 11 0
Saraya	10 8 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 27

Following a small rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 175/12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 175 on local long liquidation. Later on there was slightly better enquiry and prices improved to Rs. 175/8. The market was steady at this level with a moderate turnover.

Liverpool market as expected at a rise of 2 points and later on was said 4 points up. The local market was steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 176/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	176 8 0
Oomra D/J	156 8 0
Bengal D/J	134 12 0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 27.

	Cwts.
Wheat	13,760
Linseed	12,476
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	107
Gingellyseed	1,402
Groundnuts	4,079
Castorseed	3,551
Rice	1,720
Myrabollams	190
Gram	585
Joowar	201
Maize	31
Bajree	2,064
Indian Sugar	9,955

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Bengal F.G.	141/44
C. P. 1	163/66
C. P. 2	152/54
Arvi	152/54
Berar	146/48
Khandesh	141/46
Jalna/Sailu	141/46
Burwah Sanavad	141/46
Mathia	126/31
Broach Fine	166/70
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	200/205
Surat	215/17
Navsari	225/27
Kampala	335/37

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	36	2	0
Highest	36	4	0
Lowest	36	2	0
Closing	36	4	0
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	16	8	0
Highest	17	0	0
Lowest	16	7	3
Closing	16	13	9
Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	32	11	6
Highest	32	13	0
Lowest	32	8	6
Closing	32	12	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	34	2	6
Highest	34	3	0
Lowest	34	0	6
Closing	34	3	0
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	18	10	6
Highest	18	14	0
Lowest	18	10	0
Closing	18	12	9

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 27. Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	25-9-37	This year.
Khandesh		152
Barsi and Nagar	77	211
Berar		6
Central Provinces	48	48
Total Oomras	125	417
Dholera		600
Sind-Punjab	46	4,627
Broach		1,357
Coompta and Dharwar		1,175
Westerns-Northerns		137
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	86	315
American		156
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,062	17,819
Total	1,319	26,643

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 23rd Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	25-9-37	This year.
Europe		18,072
Japan and China		21,180
Coast Ports	920	3,416
Up-country by Rail		17,471
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		830
Total	920	60,969

American Cotton Figures

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 25-9-37	1942000	1493000
Receipts Yesterday 25-9-37	62000	53000
Exports to date 25-9-37	683000	639000
Stock at Ports 24-9-37	2233000	1862000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-9-37	1244000	1677000
Stock at Liverpool 24-9-37	684000	744000
Visible Supply 24-9-37	4475000	4445000
Quantity in sight 24-9-37	2857000	2576000
Quantity out of sight 24-9-37	1263000	1383000

Trade Tendencies

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Cotton:—"Very noticeable increase hedges and although loan should steady at around present levels, we see no incentive at the moment to buy."

Rubber:—"Although may go slightly lower look for good improvement towards year end."

Sugar:—"Due probability increased offering; market may sell temporarily lower."

Metals:—"Marked increase copper production having adverse effect and prefer look on."

Wheat:—"Opinion unchanged".

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 27

B. C. RATES	T T	D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—			
Bank's selling	T T	D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T		1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D		1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months		1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—			
Bank's selling	T T		268 1/2
Bank's buying	T T		266 1/2
PARIS—			
Bank's selling	T T		1,080
Bank's buying	T T		1,100
JAPAN—			
Bank's selling	T T		77 1/2
Bank buying	T T		77
AMSTERDAM—			
Bank's selling	D D		67 1/8
JAVA—			
Bank's selling	D D		66 7/8
HONGKONG—			
Bank's selling	D D		84
SHANGHAI—			
Bank's selling	D D		81 1/8
SINGAPORE—			
Bank's selling	D D		156 1/4
BERLIN—			
Bank's selling	D D		91 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.95.18 25th instant
Japan London 1/2 27th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 27th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 15/32 27th instant
Java London 8.93 1/2 27th instant
London Paris 144.46 25th instant
London Belgium 29.44 1/2 25th instant
London Switzerland 21.57 25th instant
London Berlin 12.34 1/2 25th instant
London Stockholm 19.29 1/2 25th instant
London New York 4.95.22 25th instant
London Amsterdam 8.95 3/4 25th instant
London Italy 95.15 25th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 24th instant.
Gold £7-0-6 25th instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 25th instant
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 24th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 25th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th instant.
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 25th instant
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 24th instant.
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 25th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent
Tone:—Easy

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept 27

Cotton: Weather cool; tight to moderate rainfall in Central belt, Oklahoma and Texas; cold wave predicted. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "Entire belt generally fair."

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept 27

All foreign markets were easier on Saturday. With the final U. S. A. production of 886 million bushels against 626 1/2 millions last year and favourable Southern Hemisphere crop reports the statistical position is discouraging but the improvement in near months is due to shortage of freights. Political developments are inducing short covering but we are against the market and the long range outlook is definitely bearish. The local market was quiet with a scattered selling.

Linseed May	8	2	9
Wheat January	5	10	3
Wheat May	5	6	3

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Ame Forn Power Com	5
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	29
Electric Power and Light	15
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	48
Electric Bond Common	11
Columbia Gas	9
Northern S Power A	17
American Tel and Tel	156 3/4
Western Union Telg	29 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	39
Canadian Pacific Railway	9
New York Central Railway	25 3/4
Southern Pacific Railway	29
Allis Chalmers	55
U S Rubber	36
Boeing Airplane	22
Steel Co. of Canada	68
Amr Supper Power 5 per cent Pfd	51
Texas Corp	45
Phillips Petroleum Co.	45
Cont. Oil	37
Bethelehem Steel	67
Crucible Steel	46
Ludlum Steel	23
United S Steel	80
Amr Car Foundry	27
Amr Rolling Mills	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	37 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
Chrysler	87
General Motors	47
General Electric	42
Union Carbide	84
Consolidated Oil	11
Plymouth Oil	18
Socony Oil	17
St Oil of N J	55
Amr Tob B	73
Chase Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank	31 1/2
Amerex	21 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	515
Atchison R R	55
United Gas Corp	5
Sears Roebeck	73
Imp Oil of Canada	18
U S Steel 7 per cent Pfd	121
Firestone Rubber	26

Liquidation and short selling continue. Turnover 1 1/2 million shares.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Sept 27.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. Shripatlal Gordhandas, a prominent and popular Share Broker was received with profound regret and though the market as usual was officially closed for one hour, Brokers did not do any business to-day in the memory of the dead.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 27

On Saturday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-0-6. London Paris Exchange rate was 10 points down at 144.56. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.95 1/4. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 15/16d. America bought and India sold. Montreal prices were irregular near months unchanged but March declined 45 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/2. The local market was dull with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready	34	12	0
Aso delivery	34	11	9
Aso Tejimandi	0	3	0
Kartak delivery	34	10	6
Kartak Tejimandi	0	6	0
SILVER			
Ready	51	0	6
Aso delivery	51	2	0
Aso Tejimandi	0	9	6
Kartak delivery	51	3	0
Kartak Tejimandi	1	2	0

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 27

November	237.30+130
December	236.50—170
January	236.40+190
March	234.90+70

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 27

	Rs. a. p.
Yellow metal	43 0 0
Copper sheets	49 8 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept 25

October	£13 8 9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept 25

October	106 1/4d.
December	105 3/4d.
March	101d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept 25

September	dol 1.05 1/8
December	dol 1.05 5/8
May	dol 1.06 3/4

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept 27

November	63.30+50
December	63.50+10

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 24th September	6,631
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	25,324
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	22,317
Increase	3,007

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 25

September	44.70
December	44.60
March	44.50—45

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-5-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.12 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.2 degrees 1.3 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees 1.1 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 128 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

Rain in 24 hours 0.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 13.98 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 68.73 inches.

Weather Remarks—Thunderstorm.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-9-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.

The twenty-eighth general meeting of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Bombay was held on Monday.

Sir Nawroji Saklatwala presided

The report and the accounts, which showed a profit of Rs. 24,34.719, were adopted.

A dividend of seven per cent per annum on preference shares for the half year ended June 30, and a final dividend on ordinary shares at Rupees four and a half per share, free of tax, were declared.

Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Sir Purshotaam Thakurdas, Mr. T. G. Mackenzie and Mr. A. Geddis were re-elected directors.

The Chairman in his speech said:—

The Annual Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1937, have now been in your hands for the prescribed period and I propose, with your permission to take them as read.

We have again effected power sales to the full extent of our rated capacity, which is somewhat increased as fully explained in the report. The revenue received from power sales is, however, less than in the preceding year due to double-shift operation of many of the textile mills which permitted increased advantage of the reduced rates at present in force. For the year under review, the average net return per unit sold amounted to only 0.44 of an anna, representing a reduction of more than 30 per cent. during the past 5 years.

You will perhaps remember that your Chairman at the last Annual General Meeting referred to the substantial amount accumulated to the credit of Depreciation Fund and suggested that a smaller appropriation might in future suffice. Your Directors accordingly considered the matter carefully and have reduced the annual appropriation to Depreciation Fund from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs.

During the year under report, your Directors have purchased and cancelled your Company's debentures of the face value of Rs. 17,44 500 and have written off the premium paid on them of Rs. 2,06,456-14-0.

Last year we referred to the possibility of losses in connection with your investment in The Kundley Power Company, Limited, in the event that rehabilitation of that project proved to be out of the question. You were further advised that the General Reserve and Doubtful Debt Reserves had been built up against such a contingency. The Boards of the three Hydro-Electric Companies, who were the sole shareholders and sole creditors of The Kundley Power Company, Limited subsequently met in joint session in October of last year to discuss the Kundley situation and after due consideration resolved that the Kundley Dam should not be reconstructed and that the Company should be wound up. The Board of the Kundley Company duly approved and confirmed that decision, and an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Kundley Company convened for that purpose subsequently resolved that as the dam was not to be reconstructed it was advisable to wind up the Company and appointed a Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

The three sister companies thereafter approved and authorised the incorporation and registration of a new company to be known as "United Power Limited", and it was arranged that this Company should acquire the Kundley assets from the Liquidator at a fair valuation. The position to-day, therefore, is that the assets which were formerly owned by the Kundley Company are now vested in United Power, Limited, the shares of which are held in equal thirds by the three associated companies.

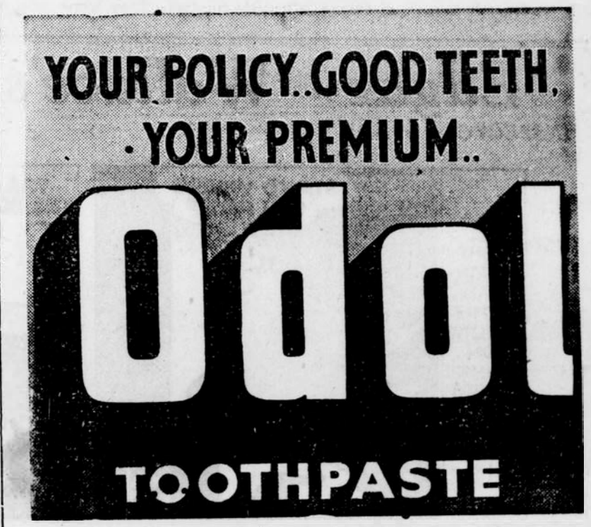
I now wish to refer to the position in respect of supply to the Railways. During the last two years, your Company received no revenue whatsoever from the Railways because it has been able to sell its available capacity to other customers. Your Company, however, is a party to the G. I. P. Railway contract expiring in February 1940 and the B. B. & C. I. Railway contract expiring in December 1942. Some months ago, an agreement was reached with the Railway Authorities whereby the three Hydro Companies will after the expiration of the present contracts, supply the entire electrical requirements of both Railways including the supply to the G. I. P. Railway now being generated by their Chola Steam Station. The formal contract has not yet been signed as there are still some technical details to be worked out. Renewal of the Railway contracts has been made on substantially lower rates than those now prevailing. Even when your Company is not selling its full salable capacity to other customers, its share of the Railway load is so small that reduced revenues on account of the new contract will affect your Company to only a slight extent.

There are several advantageous features in the new agreement. The Chola Steam Station of the G. I. P. Railway which at present supplies power for the Railway on the main line from Kalyan to Poona and Igatpuri, is to be maintained by the Railway as a standby. This will provide additional security to our Hydro-Electric system. Again, the agreement gives an option to the Hydro Companies to terminate the supply, totally or partially, under certain notice periods if the Hydro Companies at any time during the agreement, which would not ordinarily terminate until 3rd February, 1960, have a total demand from all other consumers equal to their capacity and are able to sell power to another consumer at a more remunerative rate.

Your Directors are recommending the usual final dividend of Rs. 4-8-0 (free of income-tax) on Ordinary Shares, making a total of 7-1/2 per cent. (free of income-tax) for the year.

If there are any points on which shareholders desire additional information, I shall do my best to supply it.

I now beg to move that the Annual Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1937 be approved and adopted.



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Regd. No B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1937

British Prestige Shaken In World

FOREIGN POLICY UNDER X-RAY

Syud Hossain On World War On Spanish Plane

The foreign policy of England since Ramsay MacDonald became the Premier of England till to-day came in for stringent criticism at the hands of a recognised Indian expert on world affairs. He considered that the foreign policy of England under Ramsay MacDonald and Stanley Baldwin and even later has been vacillating, opportunist and extremely ineffective, resulting in the decline of England's prestige all over the world.

SWIFTLY CHANGING WORLD

In an exclusive interview with the representative of the "Chronicle" Prof. Syud Hossain discussed the world events and how they were changing the political condition of different countries. That was the reason why he felt confident that achievement of Indian Independence was only a matter of time.

For example took at Egypt. Apart from other considerations the positive factor that contributed towards the recognition of Independence of Egypt was Sgr. Mussolini's conquering Abyssinia. England wanted Egypt to be ally if and when necessary to defend her position in the Mediterranean. Till now Mediterranean has been a stronghold of England but to-day Mussolini thought that it should be an Italian lake

The fact that during the last few days world current had made England recognise Egyptian independence and France recognise Syrian Independence. Inevitably leads one to the conclusion that Indian independence should follow suit.

At this stage he paused to remark on what real Independence meant. One could not call it real freedom or real Independence unless the Government was responsible to the people of the country in every sense of the word—regardless of the precise form of Government. The economic freedom of the country of course depended on the natural resources of the country. National economy of a country could not be decided upon by others but would have to be decided upon by the people themselves looking to their resources, capacity, foreign trade etc.

DEMOCRACY V. FASCISM

Questioned regarding the Civil War in Spain, Dr. Syud Hossain said that the war no longer remained a civil war. There were new factors to-day that had entered Spain. There were a hundred thousand Italians and some forty to fifty thousand Germans in Spain openly siding with Franco. Then there were forty to fifty thousands of French. Russian and other leftists elements in Spain fighting on the side of the Spanish Government.

It was to-day an International War which was being fought on the prostrate body of Spain. It was a War between Fascism and Democracy. All the left wing elements democrats, socialists, communists and anarchists were fighting on the side of the Government.

All the right wing elements namely the dispossessed rich; the monarchists the militarists and all others who were against constitutional Government were siding with Franco As a matter of fact Mussolini and Hitler had recognised Fronco as the Ruler of Spain though the War was still on. This was an unprecedented thing in history. Mussolini and Hitler did not want the spread of Bolshevism, apart from other considerations, and this prompted them to help Franco.

France is already confronted with two Fascist fires and did not want Spain too to go Fascist. It was perfectly obvious and there were very good reasons why France should help the Government as against Franco. No one could yet say what would be the result of this International War. It was a trial of strength between two world forces

There were three types of ideologies in Europe to-day. Firstly there were the democratic countries, then there were the Fascist and other dictatorships and then there was communism of Soviet Russia.

The feeling in practically every European country was that democracy was going to be ground down between forces of Fascism and Communism. If in Spain the Government side won, the stock of democracy would go up, and if it lost it would certainly go down to a great extent.

Continuing Dr. Syud Hossain stated that Italy and Germany were helping Franco not with any altruistic motive. They were sure of all sorts of concessions from Franco when he won the war, though Hitler and Mussolini had no territorial ambitions in Spain

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY

Questioned regarding the foreign policy of England during the past few years, Dr. Syud Hossain said that it had been inconsistent, opportunist and extremely ineffective and had made a poorer showing under Ramsay MacDonald and Stanley Baldwin than ever before. It was due to this fact that England's prestige had declined in the eyes of the world.

Firstly, there was the case of Manchuria, where there was admittedly an act of aggression by Japan. The United States of America sent a diplomatic protest to Japan and asked Britain to join in the protest, which Britain declined to do. Sir John Simon was the Foreign Secretary then. They were not prepared for even for a formal gesture. England then exhibited extreme weakness or conscious acquiescence. This did not help her credit in America or in the Far East When Mussolini started the campaign of aggression against Abyssinia, England took up a diametrically opposite attitude and the League of Nations under the leadership of England, declared by 51 to 1, Italy as aggressor. The bulk of the British fleet was sent to the Mediterranean to overawe Mussolini. Mussolini defied England and practically gobbled off Abyssinia. This made English prestige reach the lowest water mark

Even in the recent incidents in China during the Sino-Japanese War England had come out the second best and this had made her prestige suffer a great deal. The old slogan "Britannia Rules the waves" had been replaced by "Britannia Waives the Rules." This is how the recent and present Foreign policy of England has been received by the world

The English themselves had begun to recognise their shaken prestige and that was why they had undertaken a scheme of colossal rearmament, which had never been done during peace times. England wants to make herself so powerful that Mussolini or others would not defy her again with impunity.

England had taken a very tame attitude in the Sino-Japanese War. Japan had realised the weakness of England and that was why she was going ahead with her aggression on China, with a view to gain an impregnable position in the Pacific

SWIFT TRANSFORMATION

Questioned regarding the British Empire, he said that the British Empire was undergoing a complete transformation.

So far as the Dominions were concerned there was even now a nominal sentimental attachment to England and for all practical purposes they were Independent. Secondly they were attached to England for the simple reason they were not in a position to protect themselves independently

So far as Ireland is concerned. De Valera wanted complete separation and wanted Ireland to be a Republic. There was that feeling to a lesser extent in South Africa also. So far Australia, Canada and New Zealand were concerned it was genuine attachment. Then there were the Crown colonies and India, from which alone the King of England derived his title of Emperor.

The English people themselves had realised that a transformation of a fundamental type was going on all over the world and were trying to adjust themselves, as they were realists and not mere sentimentalists.

So far as Ireland was concerned it was Dr. Syud Hossain's belief that her achieving Independence was now merely a matter of time, though what would be the exact form of government he could not say and he thought was not important at this stage. When the proper time came it would be for the people of India to determine the mould into which their national destiny would be cast.

Cyclist procession organised by various labour organisations of Bombay passing along Bori Bunder to the Japanese Consulate where they staged a demonstration, in observance of the "China Day."

2 KILLED BY THUNDERBOLT

BARODA, Sept. 26.

It is reported from Mota, a village in Bardoli Taluk, that a man and a woman belonging to the Dubla community, were killed by a serious thunderbolt at the village.

The woman's body was cut into two parts, while the body of the man was blackened.—United Press.

Protest Against Palestine Partition

NARSAPUR.

A huge meeting of the Musalmans of Narsapur was held on Friday after prayers in the premises of the local big Mosque to express their emphatic protest against the partition of Palestine. The following statement was passed at the meeting:—

"The problem of Palestine studied in its historical perspective is neither a Jewish nor a Christian problem, but is essentially a problem seriously affecting Muslim world.

"The idea of a 'national home' for the Jews in Palestine was only a device to seek a home for British Imperialism in the form of a permanent Mandate in the religious home of the Muslims.

"The sale, as it were, of the Holy land including the Mosque of Umar inflicted on the Arabs with the threat of Martial Law, reveals the bankruptcy of statesmanship and is not the right solution of the British problem in the Mediterranean. It is a prelude to their future difficulties in the Near East.

"This meeting emphatically asserts that the partition is a negation of the solemn pledges given to the Arabs in the name of England and is a dangerous experiment, and calls upon the British Government to reconsider their decision."

Socialists Denounce Japanese Banditry

BOYCOTT OF JAPAN TO SAVE CHINA

League Of Nations Has Become A Menace To Civilization

That the only effective way to denounce Japanese aggression and express India's practical sympathy and solidarity with China in her present ordeal was to lead an immediate nation-wide boycott of Japanese goods by the Congress and to refuse cotton and other supplies to Japan, was urged in a crowded public meeting, held at 9 p.m. on Sunday, at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party in accordance with President Jawaharlal Nehru's instructions to observe the 26th of September as "All-India China Day."

Recall Indian Troops

A resolution reaffirming the determination of the Indian people against participation in any war in which Britain might be involved and to agitate for the recall of the Indian battalions from Shanghai was also passed.

INDIA AND IMPERIALIST WAR

Mr. M. R. Masani who presided, pointed out how India was being influenced by events in Europe and the Far East. Under the guise of protecting Indian nationals and their interests abroad, British Imperialism was attempting to use Indian men and resources for safeguarding British economic and territorial interests.

JAPANESE OBJECTIVE

Mr. Masani continued that the policy of Japanese militarism was to dismember China and annex the whole country. In carrying out its aim Japan was shameless, brutal and outside the pale of humanity and civilisation. The League and American powers betrayed China when Japan invaded Manchuria. The League of Nations had collapsed, and although in certain circles in Europe they still talked of collective security under the League covenant, at least in India, it was no longer the fashion to look to the League of Nations which was more of an illusion and a hindrance to world peace and national self-determination.

INDIA'S DUTY.

Meanwhile, India's duty did not stop with passing pious resolutions of sympathy for China. India was not in the same position as the Soviet Union to send out aeroplanes, aviators and technicians, but there was practical way of demonstrating India's solidarity with China and that was to boycott all Japanese goods throughout the country and refuse to send cotton and other materials to Japan. That was the immediate need and the speaker hoped that the A.I.C.C., when it next met at Calcutta would concert suitable measures in that direction.

RECALL INDIAN TROOPS

Mr. Asoka Mehta, Editor, "Congress Socialist" then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting, held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, expresses its solidarity and sympathy with the Chinese people in their heroic resistance to Japanese aggression, and hopes that the A.I.C.C. when it meets soon, will give the call for the severance of trade relations with Japan as the only effective expression of Indian support for China. The meeting further reaffirms the determination of the Indian people to resist participation in any war in which the British Government may be involved, and protests against the despatch of Indian troops to China and demands their immediate recall."

NEED FOR SOCIALIST PERSPECTIVE.

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Asoka Mehta stressed the necessity of the socialist perspective to the world situation as then alone would India be able to play its proper role in world affairs. Japan which in 1905 defeated Tsarist Russia and roused the coloured nations from a sense of inferiority before the white nations, changed its character and in 1931 and later became an imperialist aggressor—the most cunning and ruthless of all fascist aggressors. What was behind this metamorphosis? The insufficiency of nationalism was clear. It was the socio-economic system in Japan which drove her to wars of aggression.

RECENT CHINESE HISTORY

The Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party spoke seconding the resolution and traced the course of recent Chinese history, starting with the revolution of 1926-27, the establishment of the Soviet State in a fifth of China's land area and the subsequent campaigns in which Chiang-Kai-Shek chose to fritter away Nanking's resources in an attempt to overthrow the Chinese Soviets to the detriment of Chinese resistance to Japanese imperialist aggression. Happily both the Chinese Soviets and the Nanking Government had come together recently to put forth a united front against Fascist aggression. Although there still were pro-Japanese elements in China, which might capitulate at any moment to Japan, the speaker hoped that China would be farsighted enough to cherish no illusions of Japan's wide ambitions.

MENACE TO CIVILIZATION

The speaker attacked the League attitude towards wanton Fascist-imperialist aggressions. The League betrayed Abyssinia, Spain and China in the most shameless manner. The League which was described as the "Consort of post-war Imperialism" had very richly deserved that title. But it was to-day much more than a consort. It had become a menace to democracy, progress and civilization itself.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously passed.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

"THE BLACK"

THE NIGHT WATCHMAN OF THE BURLINGTON BANK MEETS A SURPRISE
8-25
STAND WHERE YOU ARE!
THE- THE BLACK!
AND YOU KNOW WHAT I WANT!
HERE'S TH' VAULTS--- SHALL I OPEN TH' GATE?
WAIT!
FIRST WE'LL DISCONNECT THE BURGLAR ALARM--I THERE'S NO SENSE IN ANNOYING THE POLICE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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